

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## CHICAGO PACKERS' INVESTIGATION.

The federal grand jury at Chicago continued its investigation into the affairs of the National Packing Company and its subsidiaries this week. Witnesses were present from Savannah, Ga., Jersey City, N. J., Boston and other New England points, as well as from New York and Chicago. They included packers, employees, agents, wholesalers, retailers, magazine muckrakers and others. In fact, the prosecutors seemed anxious to welcome anyone who had anything to say about the packing business, whether they knew anything about it or not.

The hearings were supposed to be secret and carefully guarded, but no padlock was put on the imaginations of the Chicago newspaper reporters, and there was a consequent bewildering variety of reports as to what went on in the jury room. It was a case of the time-worn tales of the previous futile investigation being revamped for public consumption. Meanwhile, evidence of actual facts must be adduced on which indictments can be based. The question at issue is the legality of the corporate form and conduct of the National company.

## CANADA BARS BRITISH CATTLE.

Owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Yorkshire, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has suspended all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from Great Britain into Canada. As no live animals may be imported into the Dominion except from the United States and Newfoundland, and upon permit issued by the department, it follows that there will be a strict embargo against livestock other than horses coming from Great Britain until the government is satisfied that the disease at present prevailing has been completely stamped out.

## CASINGS WHICH MAY BE USED.

Because intestines intended for casings may have a few warts or parasitic nodules on them which may be easily removed, the government meat inspector will not condemn them. Recent instructions on this point to government inspectors from the Bureau at Washington are as follows: "Referring to section 32 of Regulation 13, B. A. I. Order 150, in case of a slight infestation of the intestines with parasitic nodules which are in such a state of development as to be readily removed, the intestines may be passed after the removal of the nodules."

## MEAT INSPECTION AUTHORITY

**Powers of Secretary of Agriculture to Make Regulations Under Meat Inspection Law Are Discussed in Argument on Lard Substitute Case**

**RULINGS ON REGULATIONS ARE DECLARED FINAL**

The Attorney General of the United States has been asked for his opinion on the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to make and enforce regulations under the meat inspection act. He has rendered an opinion in which he sustains the authority of the Secretary to make such regulations. In it he decides that such questions as "What is a meat food product?" and "What establishments come under inspection?" are questions of fact and not of law, and that it is within the exclusive authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to decide them.

The broad application of this opinion to the general question of meat inspection authority is of such general interest to everyone in the trade coming under the jurisdiction of the meat inspection law that The National Provisioner presents a review of the arguments on both sides, and gives the ruling of the Attorney General in full, that the trade may give them careful study and earnest consideration.

The case comes up on a question of the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to include compound lard establishments under government inspection. It also involves the question of the use of uninspected foreign stearine in the manufacture of compound lard for domestic consumption. But the broader phase of the matter is the discussion and final determination of the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to make and enforce regulations under the meat inspection law.

### Cause of the Discussion on the Law.

Various prominent cottonseed oil companies manufacturing compound lard, which have heretofore been under government inspection as to their lard substitute plants, have petitioned the Secretary of Agriculture to permit them to withdraw from such inspection. They claim that the Secretary has no right to compel inspection at their plants under the meat inspection law. They claim that the 20 per cent. of oleo stearine used in the manufacture of their lard substitute does not constitute that product a "meat food product" under the terms of the law, and that therefore they should not be compelled to submit to inspection. They want to be

put under the terms of the federal food and drugs act, and to be allowed to use either domestic or foreign stearine in their product.

They ask that the question as to the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce these regulations be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion. Secretary Wilson grants the request, and briefs for both sides are presented to the latter official. The contentions of the compound lard makers have been briefly stated.

In reply to them Solicitor George P. McCabe, for the Secretary of Agriculture, presents a brief in which he makes the claim that the question as to whether oleo stearine is a "meat food product" is a question of fact, and not of law. Therefore, he claims the Attorney General cannot decide it, as he is empowered to decide only questions of law. He further contends that the meat inspection law gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to make regulations for its enforcement, and that if his regulations are reasonable they cannot be reviewed by any other authority, either executive or judicial, and that they are conclusive and final. It is his presentation of this point that is especially interesting to the trade at large.

### Ruling of the Attorney General.

The opinion of the Attorney General was submitted this week. It sustains the contentions of Solicitor McCabe in every particular. As the review of the case is very lengthy, the conclusions of the Attorney General are summarized here at the beginning, and his full opinion given later in proper order.

In his opinion the Attorney General reviews the wording of the meat inspection act in detail. He says that various clauses of this act must be considered together, and not separately, and that the claim that lard compound establishments are not subject to inspection under this act is a "narrow construction of the law." He says it was evidently intended by Congress in passing the law that establishments in which ANY process in which meat food products are included should come under inspection.

Concerning the contention that lard com-

pound establishments are not "similar" establishments in the meaning of the law, he says that the wording of the act shows that Congress intended to include all such establishments. He says it is evident that the term "meat food product" means more than a food consisting wholly of meat of animals, and that an interpretation otherwise would "greatly restrict the beneficial effects of the act."

Congress has not defined the meaning of the term "meat food product," he says, but has expressly vested in the Secretary of Agriculture the power to make rules and regulations, and that the power rests in the Secretary to define the term, provided the definition is reasonable. In view of authorities which he quotes the Attorney General holds that the definition of "meat food product" which the Secretary of Agriculture has given, and which is objected to, in this case, is a valid one.

He holds that it is a question of fact for the Secretary of Agriculture to decide, whether lard substitute is a meat food product, and whether lard substitute establishments are subject to inspection under the meat act. He therefore declines to pass on the first question asked, as to whether lard compound containing 80 per cent. cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. oleo stearine is a "meat food product." He accords to the Secretary of Agriculture the exclusive power to decide such questions of fact—which acknowledgment in itself answers the second question put to him.

#### CLAIMS OF THE LARD SUBSTITUTE MAKERS.

In their petition to the Secretary of Agriculture the manufacturers interested—The American Cotton Oil Company, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, The N. K. Fairbank Company, The McCaw Manufacturing Company and the Procter & Gamble Company—outline their claims against government inspection of their plants. They declare that the nature of their business is primarily that of crushing cotton seed and refining cottonseed oil, and that incidental to it is the accompanying blending or mixing of refined cottonseed oil and oleo stearine for frying and shortening purposes. Cottonseed oil is the general ingredient in over 80 per cent. of the mixture, while the oleo stearine is less than 20 per cent. They manufacture no other products in these establishments.

They state that refined cottonseed oil is a completely manufactured vegetable product, and that oleo stearine is not made by them, but is a completely manufactured meat product when it reaches their factories. They state that they do no slaughtering nor any similar thing in their establishments, and that in the course of manufacture of compound no essential change is made in either the oleo stearine or cottonseed oil.

They contend that oleo stearine, as it is, is not a meat food product, not constituted for and never used as food, and not intended to be an article of food. They contend that it does not become a meat food product by these mere processes of blending with four times its quantity of vegetable oil. They say that rather it becomes substantially a vegetable product by the process of blending.

They call attention to the fact that com-

pound lard manufacture has been an industry existing many years prior to the enactment of the meat inspection law, always favorably regarded by the public, always properly conducted by the cotton oil companies, and never calling for any investigation or government supervision. They do not consider that the phrase in the meat inspection law concerning any "slaughtering, rendering or similar establishment" applies to them.

They contend that the application of the meat regulations to their factories causes unnecessary expense to the government without benefit to the public, as their products are and always have been of the highest degree of quality. They also contend that the application of these regulations to their establishments has worked a great injustice to them, since it has interfered with their purchase of foreign oleo stearine and compelled them to buy all their oleo stearine from domestic sources, except that used for export trade. The regulations compel the maintenance of separate equipment and buildings for the manufacture of compound from such imported stearine for export purposes, and this is declared to be an added injustice to the manufacturers.

They claim that by these restrictions the benefit to the American consumer of like substitutes, intended by Congress in putting oleo stearine upon the free list, is nullified and they are put out of the way of substantial relief from the virtual monopoly of the domestic article by the packers. They say that these and like restrictions have only brought the manufacturers of cottonseed oil lard substitutes again to construe their interest in the meat inspection act and the regulations therein. They therefore petition the Secretary of Agriculture to be permitted to conduct their business without the inspection required by the meat inspection law, but to put them under the provisions of the federal food and drugs act. They ask that the matter be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion and advice.

#### Brief of Attorneys for Compound Makers.

Accompanying this petition is the brief of the attorneys for the cotton oil companies, in which is discussed the legal side of their claim to be relieved from inspection. These attorneys are Oudin & Oakley of New York for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and Sullivan & Cromwell of New York for the American Cotton Oil Company.

In opening they call attention to the simultaneous passage of the meat inspection act and the food and drugs act. They believe the latter affords the consumer the fullest protection, and that it was not intended that the compound lard manufacturer should come under the meat inspection law. They claim the application of their clients for inspection under the latter law was made under duress, and that such application is not to be considered in any sense an admission of the right of the government to inspect.

They quote the provisions of the meat inspection law at length, and attempt to show from them that the plants at which "lard substitute" is manufactured do not come within the provision of this statute for the following reasons:

"First, because they are not slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing or rendering

establishments; and, second, because they are not "similar establishments."

"They are not 'slaughtering' establishments, because no butchering is done there.

"They are not 'meat-canning' establishments, because no meat-canning is done there.

"They are not 'salting' establishments, because no salting is done there.

"They are not 'packing' establishments, because no beef, pork or other meats or parts thereof are put up there.

"They are not 'rendering' establishments, because they do no 'trying out' there.

"They are not 'similar' establishments, because they do none of these things or anything similar thereto.

"Primarily, they are an adjunct to cottonseed oil refineries, and the only connection they have with meat or the products of meat, is to add or mix with four or five times its bulk in cottonseed oil a small quantity of oleo stearine, which is already, before it enters these establishments, a completely manufactured, commercial, fully 'U. S. Inspected and Passed' product."

#### Do Not Come Within Letter of Law.

They make the broad claim that the establishments adding the already completed "U. S. Inspected and Passed" oleo stearine to four or five times its quantity of cottonseed oil are not even within the letter of the statute. They base their argument upon this point upon the constitution of the word "similar." From dictionary definitions and past court decisions they argue that a lard compound establishment is not "similar" to a meat packing or rendering establishment.

They claim that while the word "similar" is used to denote an apparent resemblance only, it is also often used to denote sameness in all essential parts, and that the latter should be its interpretation. Their claim is that "similar establishments" are ones directly slaughtering, manufacturing or rendering meat food products—that is, from the carcass or its constituents—and are not establishments which take over a meat food product in its completely manufactured state and deal with it in its own way in using it as an article of food, or simply mixing it with a vegetable oil.

They declare that oleo stearine is a product already fully inspected, is actually in the markets of the country and in the hands of the people before it is used, or contemporaneously with its use by compound lard manufacturers. They declare, therefore, that it is not conceivable that the meat inspection law was intended to apply to such oleo stearine for purposes of second inspection, if it had already been once fully inspected and passed under that law, if thereafter it merely happens as an incident of trade to be used not by the ordinary householder, but by the manufacturers, in making this blend with a vegetable oil.

There is no question of the purity of the cottonseed oil used in the compound lard, and they claim the purity of the stearine has already been determined by the previously completed inspection. No new meat product is created by the blending process, and they believe the meat inspection law nowhere justifies such an additional inspection of a completely manufactured meat product like this oleo stearine. They add:

#### Restriction in the Meaning of Words.

"This is particularly true because of the specific provisions contained at the end of the third paragraph of the amendment, to the effect that its provisions shall also apply to all such products which after having been



issued from any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.' That is to say, double inspection is contemplated only in establishments which do slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing or rendering, or similar establishments, but on the principle of *inclusio unius est exclusio alterius*, the one being included, the others must be excluded, and it cannot apply to any other class.

"To hold otherwise, would be to hold that where a meat food product has been turned out by a slaughtering, meat-canning, packing or rendering establishment contemplated by the meat inspection law, and is duly inspected and passed, and is thereafter incidentally used in some other establishment, as a portion of a food product prepared in such other establishment, such establishment thereby becomes, *ipso facto*, similar to a slaughtering, meat-canning, packing or rendering establishment, which is an absurd conclusion.

"General words, terms and language should be so restricted in their application as not to lead to an absurd consequence clearly not within the intention of the Legislature."

#### Within Neither Equity Nor Spirit of Law.

The attorneys also claim that the establishments of the lard substitute manufacturers are not even within the equity or spirit of the meat inspection law. They quote former Attorney General Moody in an opinion construing the provisions of the meat inspection law, claiming the Congress intended this law to deal entirely with domestic slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and their products. They also call attention to the fact that there has never been any outcry against the plants of the makers of lard substitutes or against the purity of their product.

Therefore they claim there exists no reason why these plants should be classed as "similar establishments" under the law subject to inspection. They say that "remedial legislation like this must be construed with reference to the evils intended to be cured, and not enlarged to embrace other substitutes not in the contemplation of the Legislature and not within the existing evil or abuse."

#### Point Where Inspection Must Cease.

They say that it is apparent that there must be a point where United States inspection of meat products must cease. They claim that this point has been fixed by the regulations, where it is said that a mixture of which meat is an ingredient will not be considered a meat food unless the meat contained therein is a definite and considerable portion of said mixture. They claim that the Department has recognized that there is a point at which the Bureau of Animal Industry takes its hands off and leaves the care of the public to another bureau of the same department, the Bureau of Chemistry, under the food and drugs act. They claim this is where the manufacturers of compound lard belong.

This brings them to the claim that Congress did not intend these establishments to be included in the meat inspection law, because Congress at the same time enacted another law, the food and drugs act, which fully protects the public, and moreover protects the manufacturers in guarding their trade secrets. They claim this latter is a very important matter to them, and that

meat inspection is objectionable because it tends to reveal these secrets.

For all these reasons they claim that the establishments of their clients should be relieved from all inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the Department should declare that their products are entitled to inter-State transportation without previous or other inspection by the Department.

#### ARGUMENT OF SOLICITOR McCABE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Solicitor George P. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, submits to the Attorney General an extended brief in reply to the petition and claims of the cotton oil companies and their attorneys. In this brief he not only discusses the compound lard matter, but also the broad question of the intent of the meat inspection law and the power and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under that law.

The Secretary of Agriculture grants the request of the cotton oil companies that the matter be referred to the Attorney General and frames the questions to be asked as follows:

1. Is lard substitute, composed of 80 per cent. of cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. of oleo stearin, an animal fat derived from cattle or sheep, subject to inspection and marking under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 674), before entering inter-State or foreign commerce?

2. Is the Secretary of Agriculture, for the purposes of the meat inspection law, empowered to determine, as a question of fact upon which the operation of the law is made to depend, and to fix by regulation, whether lard substitute, as defined above, is a meat or meat food product?

The solicitor reviews the facts in this compound lard case, and also goes at length into a review of the terms of the meat inspection law and what they mean. He emphasizes the provisions of the law requiring inspection of all meat food products and meat packing or similar establishments where such are used or handled, and that the Secretary of Agriculture "shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and all inspections and examinations made under this act shall be such and made in such manner as described in the rules and regulations prescribed," etc.

He quotes also the regulation which defines a meat food product as "any article of food intended for human use which is derived or prepared in whole or in part from any edible portion of the carcass of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, if the said edible portion so used is a considerable and definite portion of the finished food." He insists that lard substitute comes definitely under this provision.

#### What Secretary of Agriculture Claims.

The position taken by Solicitor McCabe in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture is asserted in his brief as follows:

1. That the first question submitted requires a determination of this question, namely: "Is lard substitute composed of 80 per cent. cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. oleo stearin a meat food product within the meaning of the meat inspection law?"

2. That this question is one of fact upon which the operation of the law is made to depend, and as a question of fact can not be determined by the Attorney General.

3. That the determination of the fact in issue has been confided by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture, and, therefore, no executive officer or judicial tribunal has the power to substitute his or its judgment on this question of fact in place of that of the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. That the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture, being reasonable, is conclusive and final.

In discussing the first point, as to whether lard substitute containing 20 per cent. oleo stearine is a meat food product, Solicitor McCabe quotes the law and regulations and says:

"The conclusion follows naturally, from a reading of the general provisions of the act and of the paragraphs above referred to, that the law covers all meat and meat food products produced and prepared in the United States and shipped in inter-State or foreign commerce, except that meat and meat food products excluded from the operation of the law in paragraph 21. Lard substitute is not manufactured by a farmer upon the farm; neither is it a question of a retail butcher or dealer supplying a customer.

"Since the meat inspection law covers all meats and meat food products of the four animals shipped in inter-State or foreign commerce, saving an exception which does not apply to lard substitute, the question as to whether lard substitute is subject to inspection under the meat inspection law must be answered by determining whether or not lard substitute is a meat or meat food product. If it be a meat or meat food product, it is subject to inspection."

#### Question of Fact or of Law?

The second point is, therefore, whether this question is one of fact upon which the operation of the law is made to depend, and that as a question of fact it cannot be determined by the Attorney General. The word "meat" is well defined and understood, but the solicitor claims that the phrase "meat food product" is a new one, never construed by any court at the time the law was passed. "It was and is," he says, "a phrase having a particular restricted commercial significance, and it is well settled that such a word or phrase is a question of fact." He quotes Attorney General Bonaparte as declaring that "When words are used in a technical or conventional sense, their proper definition must be established by evidence and found by a tribunal appropriate to pass upon questions of fact." The solicitor therefore claims that the determination as to what is a meat food product is one of fact, and not of law.

He states that in the meat inspection law Congress gave no definition to the term "meat food product," which indicates either a recognition of an established popular or commercial definition, or a legislative intention to leave to inference or to executive determination such meaning as is attached to the terms "meat," "food" and "product" when combined. He quotes at length various court decisions and opinions to sustain his contentions, and says that "in the light of these cases and opinions it seems clear that, when the Secretary of Agriculture made and promulgated a regulation defining a meat food product, he merely determined a question of fact upon which the operation of the law is made to depend."

#### Cannot Give Opinions as to Facts.

Solicitor McCabe shows by opinions of previous Attorneys General that such official is not permitted by law to give opinions, to

(Continued on page 23.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

J. P. Hardee is planning the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Tampa, Fla.

S. Friedman will establish stockyards, cold storage and ice plant at Savannah, Ga.

The Cudahy Packing Company formally opened its new branch at Jacksonville, Fla.

It is reported that Armour & Company will establish a branch house at Toppenish, Wash.

The Baugh Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., will erect a fertilizer shed 100 x 200 feet.

The branch house of Armour & Company at Minneapolis, Minn., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The fertilizer plant of G. Ober & Sons Company at Baltimore, Md., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Armour & Company's branch house at Houston, Tex., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000.

The Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla., has purchased a site and will erect a plant to replace present one.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company will shortly commence the erection of an addition to its plant at Wichita, Kan.

The American Reduction Company, Kansas City, Mo., will erect a \$10,000 fireproof plant, replacing one recently burned.

The International Fertilizer Company is seeking a location in Decatur, Ala., to establish a \$200,000 fertilizer plant.

The Cudahy Packing Company has been awarded contract to furnish the troops with meat during the fall maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan.

It is reported that Swift & Company will establish cottonseed oil mill, soap factory, etc., on ground purchased at Jefferson Parish, La.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has purchased the cotton oil mill at Kingstree, S. C.,

lately owned by the Independent Cotton Oil Company.

Fire destroyed the oil mill, seed house and hull house of the Delta County Cotton Oil Company at Enloe, Tex., on July 24. Loss, around \$30,000.

The Cheraw Fertilizer Company, Cheraw, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. D. Malloy, D. L. Tillman and others.

The property of the Louisville Packing Company at Louisville, Ky., was sold to the newly organized Louisville Provision Company for around \$75,000.

M. S. Bloch, H. J. Hess and E. J. Bernheimer have incorporated the Reichard Soap Company of New York City, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The White Plains Ginnery and Fertilizer Company, White Plains, Ga., organized by C. M. King and others, has awarded contract for the erection of plant.

The Fisher-Chrome Tanning Company, Bethel, Vt., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. President and treasurer, F. A. Wyman, Hyde Park.

The Pimlico Chemical Company, Washington, N. C., organized with \$10,000 capital stock, will establish fertilizer factory 130 x 200 feet and storage building 40 x 100 feet.

The New England Mineral, Fertilizer and Chemical Company, Rumford, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by W. N. McCrillis, J. A. Nile and J. B. Stevenson.

Arrangements for the establishment of a central abattoir at Charleston, S. C., have been practically completed. It is probable that by Oct. 1 work will be commenced on a \$30,000 plant.

The Germofert Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C., has completed its dry mixing plant, and will commence the erection

of its other building to contain office, acid chamber, etc.

Judge Hand has appointed Wirt Howe receiver in bankruptcy for the Standard Nitrogen Company, manufacturers of fertilizers of 149 Broadway, New York City. Liabilities are \$86,000 and assets \$11,000.

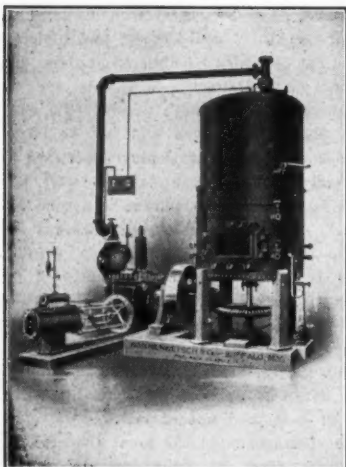
The Pfaelzer packing interests in Chicago have been incorporated under the title of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The incorporators are: Joas L. Pfaelzer, Joseph Weissenbach and James S. McClellan.

E. Ellis, H. Wolfensperger and others of Dayton, O., have organized a company having a capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of purchasing the Brown Tar Soap Company of Columbus, O., and removing the business to Dayton.

The Smoky Mountain Cattle Company, Bryson City, N. C., recently incorporated with 200,000 capital stock, has organized with J. W. Hawkins of Charlotte, president; R. Ray Flint of Reno, Nev., vice-president, and E. T. Hart of Charlotte, N. C., secretary. The company will begin operations with 10,000 cattle.

### BYLES BECOMES A NEW YORK BROKER.

L. M. Byles, for many years a right-hand man at Chicago of President Edward Morris, of Morris & Company, has resigned his place with the Morris concern to enter the brokerage and commission field in New York City. He has formed a partnership with his brother, W. E. Byles, under the title of W. E. Byles & Co., Ltd., with offices at Nos. 97-99 Water street, New York City. Mr. W. E. Byles has long been a well-known member of the local brokerage trade. The concern will continue their East India brokerage and general import and export commission business, and the experience and acquaintance of both the members should put them in a position to meet with a large measure of success.



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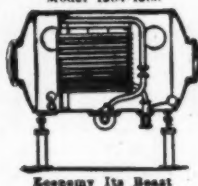
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### MEAT INSPECTION POWERS

The National Provisioner this week prints a review of the controversy between certain compound lard manufacturers and the Department of Agriculture over the action of the Department in applying the meat inspection law to their establishments. The briefs filed by the attorneys of certain cottonseed oil companies and Solicitor McCabe of the Department of Agriculture with the Attorney General of the United States are more than usually important, because they argue

points affecting some of the most important features of the meat inspection act.

The particular point at issue is the right of the government to place the manufacture of lard compounds or substitutes under the meat inspection regulations. The cottonseed oil companies, as petitioners, and their attorneys maintain that as only 20 per cent. of oleo stearine is used, the finished article is not a "meat food product" within the provisions of the law, and therefore is not subject to inspection.

Solicitor McCabe, for the Department, argues to the contrary, and further denies the right of the Attorney General to pass upon the question, asserting that it is one of fact and not of law.

He insists that the Secretary of Agriculture is vested by the meat inspection law with administrative and discretionary powers which are not even reviewable by another branch of the government, and that the regulations he issues are practically final.

This position of the Department is the keynote of much of the misunderstanding of packers regarding the right of the government to issue some of its regulations. Whether its attitude is the true one is not for laymen or the trade press to pass upon; rather it is a question for trained judicial minds.

The Attorney General in his opinion has sustained the position taken by Solicitor McCabe, that the law gives the Secretary of Agriculture ample authority to make regulations for its enforcement, provided these regulations are reasonable. He rules that the particular question at issue, that as to oleo stearine being a meat food product, is one of fact and not of law, and that therefore it is for the Secretary of Agriculture to decide, and not the Attorney General. Having sustained the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to decide such questions, he does not find it necessary to pass on the question concerning oleo stearine. He leaves that to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Both sides to the present controversy have carefully studied their respective claims, and they make interesting reading. Owners of inspected establishments would do well to read them. They give clearer insight into the motive of the meat inspection law, the regulations and the reasons for some of the things not now understood by everybody in the trade. And the opinion of the Attorney General, backed up by previous court rulings, sustains the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to make regulations and definitions which will assist in carrying out the intent of the meat inspection act. The legal authorities are therefore apparently decided in their view that the Secretary of Agriculture is acting within his rights under the law.

### KEEP COOLER DOOR SHUT

One New York branch house manager has solved, or at least claims to have solved, the open cooler door trouble. On both sides of the door are placarded the significant words: "This Door Must Be Kept Closed. Infractions of This Rule Will Be Punishable With Dismissal." This may seem like a pretty drastic measure for a little forgetfulness or carelessness in closing the cooler door. But leniency is bound to be an expensive proposition to the packer or wholesaler when it comes to letting hot air into the cooler.

At this time of the year, with the refrigerating machinery operating at full tilt and the ice bunkers requiring constant attention, the actual dollar and cents loss through the cooler door, if allowed to remain open any longer than is absolutely necessary, would be startling if the figures were compiled. The cost of refrigeration, while far below that of natural ice, is still no mean item of packinghouse in branch house operation, and the total is added to by every little B. t. u. which leaks in through the cooler door when some careless beef lugger or salesman leaves it ajar.

It is no uncommon sight to see the cooler door left wide open while the luggers are lagging carcasses outside the cooler or running them to various points along the rail. Such practices certainly should be stopped. It may seem a small end of the business, but American packers, with their reputation for economical operation, will find that a cooler door left open or ajar is no mean item, especially when minus margin of profit in meats at this time is considered.

Therefore, don't be lenient with employees who are careless in the matter. It's too expensive.

### A FEW FIGURES ON HOGS

It takes money to buy hogs these days, though not as much as it did a few months ago. Then the right kind were worth \$20 each, easily. So if a packer was killing 1,500 per day his live hog bill was \$30,000 per day, or \$180,000 per week. Add to this a cost of \$2 per hog to market all the products, and you have, roughly, \$200,000 salted down in the cellar.

When you stop to think that nearly all your customers want a little time, say ten days anyhow, and some of your material you have to carry 15 to 75 days before you can market it, it is pretty nearly enough to make you stop thinking about continuing in the packing business. Many packers would get out right now if they could. But, as Colonel "Bill" Skinner was wont to say: "There's never a drought that isn't broken up by rain." The packer is praying hard for rain, and they do say he may get it soon.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## POINTS ON BOILING HAMS.

The following inquiry has been received from a subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best way to smoke and cook boiled ham so as to get best results and least shrinkage? Also, what should the shrinkage average?

A test of twenty-eight hams, average 18 to 20 pounds, fattened, boned and wrapped, weighed 400 pounds, and smoked weight was 380 pounds. After being cooked four and three-quarter hours at below the boiling point they weighed 336 pounds, and chilled thoroughly they weighed 327 pounds. This showed a shrinkage of 18.25 per cent., distributed as follows: Shrinkage in smoking, 5 per cent.; in cooking, 11 per cent.; in chilling, 2.25 per cent.

Shrinkages vary according to method of manipulation. Cold smoking, cooking at a temperature of about 180 degs. Fahr., and quick chilling will result in a minimum shrinkage. First, last and all the time use clean receptacles and clean water and see that the hams are clean before commencing to boil. Skim off all impurities as they arise, and never allow the water to reach boiling point.

At 180 degs. Fahr. a ham, say, 16 pounds should be cooked in 5 hours, and if cleanliness is observed strictly a fine flavor will be obtained. Most operators leave the hams in the water they are cooked in until the fat has solidified by cooling sufficiently to skim off, then remove the meats and put into cooler at once. Avoid overcooking. In some instances 15 minutes to the pound is sufficient time to cook in.

Retainers sold by butchers' supply houses keep the hams compact and prevent shrinkage to quite an extent. Hams thus cooked and left in retainers until thoroughly chilled slice the most satisfactorily in every respect, as naturally there is less albumen lost when retainers are used than when the hams are boiled without.

Some ham boilers bone, fat and wrap the hams prior to curing, while others prefer to cure first and then manipulate afterwards. We think the latter method preferable to secure color, flavor and uniformity of cure.

The heavier the ham for boiling the more

satisfactory the net results. Hams for boiling should be carefully selected, dirty or rough skins being rejected. Do not, under any circumstances, use the same water twice. Such waters, after the fat has been completely removed, should be put through the evaporator.

Boiled hams should not be handled any more than absolutely necessary and never bulked or subjected to pressure. They should be laid flat singly and kept in a cool place. Foul air will quickly affect the flavor of a boiled ham, as also will almost any pronounced odor, such as that from vegetables, etc. When shipped the hams should be wrapped in grease-proof paper as tightly as possible, leaving no air spaces, or parts of the ham exposed to the air.

The soaking of hams intended for boiling purposes should be intelligently conducted. We consider an open vessel preferable to having the cover on during cooking. The latter method assists the "cooking in" of odors which, instead, should be allowed to escape.

## FIGURING DRESSED BEEF COSTS.

A reader of The National Provisioner who is new at the slaughtering end of the business—that is, the modern system of figuring everything out—writes to know the method of figuring dressed beef cost. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Is there any standard method of figuring the dressed cost of a carcass of beef to the packer, and if so, can you give it to me?

The dressed cost of a beef carcass to the packer depends upon numerous conditions, and hence varies considerably. Some of the conditions are: Facilities—such as general layout of plant, machinery, etc.—for handling not only the carcass from start to finish, but all the products and by-products, not only economically, but to the best advantage in every other respect, getting all there is possible to be obtained, and in the highest marketable condition. The class and cost of labor obtainable is an item of considerable importance. Then again, there are the various grades of animals to be killed, which means different values on hides, fats, etc.

Consequently, taken all in all, the task of figuring costs positively is no easy matter, and errors mean serious losses. The "mar-

ket" may figure at different points where the packer sells his stuff, but his cost remaineth with him nevertheless, and all too frequently "the market" is below actual cost to him. There are people who disbelieve such a statement, but the fact remains just the same.

Commence with hides, one of the standard credits—if we may be allowed the expression. There are quite a few grades, varying considerably in value, as follows: Natives, Texans, Colorados, cows, bulls, etc. Then the various conditions as regards brands, grubs, cuts therein, etc. Then the different weights, and finally the possible shrinkage is to be considered and figured on.

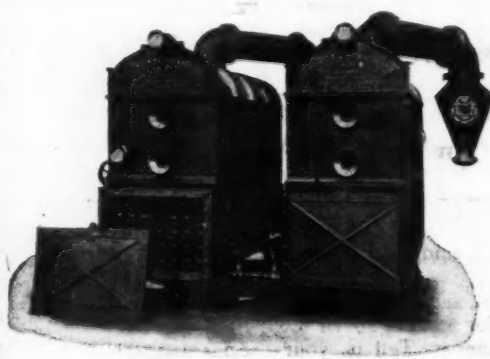
Next come the fats; the percentage and quality obtainable, which varies greatly and consequently values are widely fluctuating, all of which has to be considered and figured out.

Then comes the offal, so-called, such as casings, which again vary in value according to the animal, from which obtained and the method of handling. There is also the balance of the offal, such as blood, switches, neatsfoot oil, hoofs, skulls, jaws, knuckles, shins, glue, bladder, heart, liver, cheek meat, weasands, lips, tongue meat, head meat, sweetbreads, tripe, tails, brains, tongues, horns, etc., all of which has to be put into commercial shape.

Considerable guessing is naturally indulged in, and previous averages are used as a basis. While average yields are to some extent a guide, they are in no wise actual or even in any sense reliable. Costs of handling cattle in the various stages of converting into commercial material vary so much that there is no reliable set figure possible. Each lot as killed must account for itself.

## AUTO DELIVERY IN THE MEAT TRADE.

The auto truck and also the auto delivery wagon are becoming immensely popular with the packing trade, and for good reasons. Their economy in comparison with horse-drawn vehicles is manifest at once. All the big packers have several trucks each, and the smaller ones have one or two, as the case may be—sort of trying 'em out, as it were. Beyond the question of a doubt they are here to stay.



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### BRECHT EQUIPS ENTIRE PLANT.

The Brecht Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been awarded the entire contract for machinery and equipment of the new plant of the Natchez Packing Company, Natchez, Miss. The machinery and equipment consists of complete hog killing machinery, cattle killing machinery, all overhead tracking, scales and switches, miscellaneous scales, tools and machinery, complete sausage room equipment, lard rendering, refining and cooling machinery, lard compound plant and inedible rendering and fertilizer plant. Also all of the power plant, including direct-connected generators, motors and lighting system. In fact, the complete contract for machinery and equipment was awarded to The Brecht Company, who have facilities for fitting up a packing plant from beginning to end.

### NEW ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT.

The success of up-to-date abattoirs is due to a great extent to the novel and practical equipments for fast and convenient slaughtering of hogs and cattle. The object of these new machines is to keep every one on the killing gang hustling to finish his particular work in time, so there is no delay.

The "Boss" jerkless hog hoist, having bleeding rail attached and operating with single hook shackles, and the "Boss" cattle knocking pen, dumping the bullock on the bleeding floor by its own weight, are such machines. The Shenandoah Abattoir Company of Shenandoah, Pa., has lately installed these machines, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. The Shenandoah Abattoir Company ordered the knocking pen constructed of iron, so that it is easily cleaned and is in line with the sanitary construction of their new plant.

### REFRIGERATING CONTRACTS.

The Jersey Farm Dairy Company, St. Louis, is preparing to install a refrigerating plant, and the Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Company of St. Louis are the engineers for the laying out of the work. They are also employed in the capacity of engineers for the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. These are two among a number of recent contracts entered into by this firm.

### BUILD PACKING PLANT IN TEXAS.

As an example of the enterprise exhibited and as a demonstration as to how much some manufacturing concerns are willing to do to aid the interests of their clients, the case is cited of the new packing plant which is being erected at Sweetwater, Tex., for the McSweeney Packing Company by Robert S. Redfield & Company of New York, the packinghouse engineers and machinery manufacturers.

The men interested in this plant came to New York without the slightest idea of what they wanted other than that they wanted a first-class packinghouse in Sweetwater. Redfield & Company took hold of this proposition, submitted plans and arranged for the Texas interests the financing of the entire packinghouse enterprise, and executed a contract with the McSweeney interests covering the entire construction and equipment of the plant.

So rapid has been the progress that already the foundations, under the careful personal supervision of Mr. Redfield, are well along, and by the first of November it is believed that the plant will be in full operation.

### BARTLETT & SNOW ENLARGE PLANT.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, Cleveland, O., engineers and manufacturers of elevating and conveying machinery, direct and steam heat dryers, garbage disposal plants, etc., have leased the property just vacated by the McMyler Manufacturing Company on Columbus Road, near their present works, in Cleveland, consisting of buildings, yards, trackage and a complete power plant. Additional machinery has already been purchased and is now being installed. They will commence operating at once. The property is situated in the center of the city, and contains 76,000 square feet of floor space.

### A LUBRICATING PROBLEM SOLVED.

A certain manufacturer had an order for a machine that included three hollow gun metal rollers, one weighing 1,386 pounds, the other two weighing 752 pounds a-piece. These rollers are heated by gas to a temperature of about 700 degs., and it was found that any oil or grease would carbonize and cut the journals in a very short while. In this predicament it was suggested that the builders of this machine write the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company concerning the use of graphite on the rollers. This was done and proper suggestions were made for the use of Dixon's flake graphite to be used alone, and some months later the makers wrote the Dixon Company that the scheme had met with perfect success.

Of how the graphite was applied, the letter speaks as follows:

"The method of applying the graphite to the journals is very simple, the channels for conveying the lubricant to the journals are cut in the boxes about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, one on top and one at a little above and on each quarter. Besides this, a spiral groove of the same dimensions is cut for about two turns, commencing at about 1 inch from the other end of the box and near the bottom. These grooves are half round in section. Into the top straight groove, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe hole is drilled and tapped, a piece of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe screwed into this with a reducing socket on the top end to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe, a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch nipple with a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cap complete the cup. A piece of 3-16-inch round C. R. steels with one end on the journal, with the other end up near the top of the cup, complete the device. The journals take about a dessert spoonful of graphite per day to each journal, the machine attendant occasionally removing the cap from the cup, churning down a little of the graphite with the 3-16-inch rod."

No doubt problems of this kind have come up in the experience of readers of this matter, and they may wish to avail themselves of this information in some future case.



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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oak Grove, Mich.—The Oak Grove Elgin Butter Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000.

Toceoa, Ga.—E. P. Simpson, L. A. Simpson and others have incorporated the Toceoa Canning and Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Tampa, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been organized by F. G. Perry of Tampa and J. C. Hamlett of St. Petersburg, Fla. A 50-ton ice plant will be erected.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Creamery and Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. L. Varley, W. Varley and W. A. Donaldson.

Meriden, Conn.—The Stillwater Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by E. R. Washburn and E. S. Washburn of South Beach and M. M. Palmer of Stamford.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Consumers' Mutual Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by G. W. Smith, Jr., E. H. Smith of Philadelphia and C. Desmone of Conshohocken.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## ICE NOTES.

Lexington, Ky.—The Elmendorf Farm will install a cold storage plant.

Savannah, Ga.—L. Friedman will establish an ice and cold storage plant here.

St. Louis, Mo.—A refrigerating plant is to be installed by the Jersey Farm Company.

Cumberland, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative creamery plant has been damaged by fire.

New Haven, Conn.—The storehouse of the Elm City Ice Company has been destroyed by fire.

Blytheville, Ark.—Work on the foundation of the new buildings to be erected by the Creamery Package Company has begun, and will be rapidly pushed to completion. The new plant will cover more than 10 acres.

Topeka, Kan.—The Producers' Creamery Company of 1301 Kansas avenue, has purchased the business of the Topeka Creamery, on the corner of Gordon street, North Kansas avenue. The two concerns will be operated under one management in the future.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A special meeting of the stockholders of Buffalo Cold Storage Company will be held on the 9th day of August, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, at the northeast corner of Perry and Columbia streets, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$400,000.



## THE WEAK SPOT OF THE PLANT.

How seldom does the ice or refrigerating plant owner put his finger on the weak spot in his plant—the hole through which much of his profit is leaking, says Ice. Too often he forgets the importance of practical knowledge in operation of refrigerating apparatus, in his efforts to engage an engineer whose salary will not run above the hundred mark. He loses much more than he saves, and the pity of it is, he seldom finds out until too late that he has made a mistake.

The experience of a certain ammonia manufacturer aptly illustrates the rule. An engineer for an ice plant put aqua ammonia into a compressor, without apparently knowing the difference. The engineer sent his order to one of the branches of this manufacturer for 700 pounds of ammonia, without specifying what kind of ammonia was wanted. The clerk, without further knowledge, and being anxious to render good service, conceived it his duty to select a single package weighing as nearly 700 pounds as possible, so sent out one drum of aqua ammonia containing 725 pounds, rather than 7 cylinders of anhydrous containing 700 pounds. The engineer at the plant had held the position for two years, yet, mind you, he attempted to charge the compressor with aqua ammonia!

## CHINESE SAUSAGES NOT BOLOGNA.

The federal courts have ruled, on appeal of an importer in a customs case, that "Chinese sausages, which are used exclusively by the Chinese and are not shown to be commercially known as bologna sausages, are not within the provision in paragraph 655, tariff act of 1897, for 'sausages bologna,' and therefore cannot be imported free of duty." The Court says that "the material of this importation consists of chunks of fat and lean beef in rather coarse condition, the meat is not chopped fine, and it is a crude, unsavory-looking product, having neither the qualities of bologna sausage nor its reputation. It is a fair adaptation of the language of the importers to observe that it 'seems like straining the doctrine of commercial designation beyond its limits to hold that an article of Chinese origin, imported and dealt in exclusively by Chinese, and sold exclusively to Chinese,' and of the character shown here, and without the aid of any trade nomenclature, can be held to be covered in by the statutory expression 'Sausages, bologna.'" The product therefore had to pay duty.



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**MEAT INSPECTION AUTHORITY.**

(Continued from page 17.)

other executive heads of departments on questions of fact, but only on questions of law. Therefore, the Attorney General can not properly answer this question as to oleo stearine.

The third point in Solicitor McCabe's discussion is that the determination of this fact (as to whether oleo stearine is a meat food product) has been confided by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture, "and that therefore no executive officer or judicial tribunal has the power to substitute his or its judgment on this question of fact, in place of that of the Secretary of Agriculture."

**Deciding What Is a Meat Food Product.**

The solicitor reviews the situation at the passage of the meat inspection law, when there was and had been no definition given as to what was a "meat food product." The law compelled the Secretary to inspect and mark all meat food products. Obviously some mixtures, containing mostly meat, were meat food products, while others, like a soda cracker or an apple pie, with just a bit of lard in them, were surely not meat food products. Then there were others between these extremes. Where was the line to be drawn, and who was to draw it? The law put that duty upon the Secretary of Agriculture, and he framed the regulation quoted, making a meat food product any article of food in which any edible portion of a meat animal is "a considerable and definite portion of the finished food."

The solicitor contends that this regulation is reasonable. He says:

"Under it millions of pounds of lard, millions of pounds of oleomargarine, which contains from 20 per cent. up of animal fat, and innumerable cans of meat soups, which contain less animal product than lard substitute, and during the past year over 80,000,000 pounds of oleo stearin have been inspected and passed into inter-State commerce. The best proof of the reasonableness of the regulation is that until these petitioners experienced an economic difficulty in the conduct of their business no one ever questioned the regulation.

"No one up to this time has ever questioned the legal right of the Secretary of Agriculture to define what constituted a meat food product. Ever since the law was passed the Secretary has continually asserted his right so to define a meat food product. It is a well-settled principle of law that the courts will give due weight to the construction placed upon a statute by an executive department of the government.

"It is true that the rule is only applied where there is ambiguity or doubt in the language of the statute; where the construction has been in force for a long time; where it has been uniform, uninterrupted, and does not defeat the purpose of the statute; where it is not necessarily and strictly judicial; where it is in conformity with the true intent and provisions of the law, and where it is not manifestly erroneous. This case comes within all of these tests, with the possible exception of the requirement that there shall be doubt or ambiguity in the statute. To my mind no such doubt exists. But the question has been raised by the petitioners."

**Ruling of Enforcing Officer Entitled to Respect.**

He quotes on this latter point the words of a Supreme Court decision that "In the construction of a doubtful and ambiguous law the contemporaneous construction of those who were called on to act under the law, and were appointed to carry its provisions into effect, is entitled to very great respect."

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The solicitor reviews a long line of cases in which "the Supreme Court has reiterated the rule that weight is to be given to the construction placed upon a statute by the executive officer entrusted with its enforcement." He also says that "the validity of regulations which are made under implied authority springing from the work required of an administrative officer by the law he is executing has been considered and affirmed

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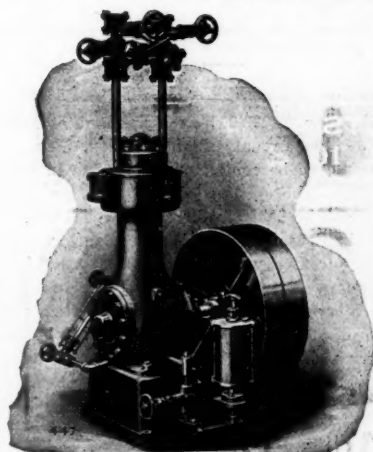
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more than once by the Supreme Court of the United States."

But he says "we are not dependent upon the reasoning in these cases to show that the power to make regulations, conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the meat inspection law, confers upon that official a right to define, by regulation for the purpose of the law, what constitutes a meat food product." He calls attention to the case of the Coopersville Creamery Company vs. Lemon, Internal Revenue Collector (163 Fed., 145), decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in May, 1908, the decision being rendered by Justices Lurton, Severens and Richards.

This case was against the creamery company for failure to pay revenue tax on butter containing too large a percentage of water, and therefore classed as "adulterated butter" under the revenue law and so subject to tax. The act conferred power on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to "make all needful regulations" for enforcing the act. The Commissioner made a regulation declaring that butter with 16 per cent. or more of moisture should be classed as "adulterated." The Court sustained the authority of the Commissioner to make such a regulation, not as an exercise of legislative or judicial power, but merely as a determination of a question of fact upon which the application of the statute was made to depend.

The Court said "we entertain no serious doubt that this regulation was authorized," and that while Congress might have gone ahead and decided all these details in the law, yet it was not necessary. The Commissioner was competent to make such regulations under the law. While there may have been no express authority given in the law, yet the Court declares that such authority was undoubtedly implied. "An express power to make departmental regulations, involving the determination of facts upon which the operation of a law is made to depend, is not essential," says the Court. "The regulation in question is reasonable, is not inconsistent with the law, and we see no sufficient ground for saying that it is not within the fair scope and purview of the authority conferred."

Solicitor McCabe, in arguing this point, quotes further cases and finishes this phase of the argument by declaring that "the conclusion is irresistible that in the meat inspection law there is an implied power in the

Secretary of Agriculture to determine the fact as to what is a meat food product."

#### Decision of the Secretary Is Final.

His fourth point is "that the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture, being reasonable, is conclusive and final." He says it is well settled by the courts that when Congress confides such a duty to an executive officer, his determination is final and conclusive. He quotes a long line of cases and decisions in support of this contention, concluding as follows:

"When Congress, therefore, authorizes an executive officer to 'make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions' of the statute, and in that act states only in general terms the object upon which it is to operate, the power granted to the executive officer seems to be sufficiently comprehensive to authorize the determination of matters that are to be included within the general object, and such determination, if reasonable, is final and conclusive."

#### Conclusions of Solicitor McCabe's Argument.

The solicitor therefore concludes his summing up of the case by declaring that:

1. The question as to whether lard substitute is subject to inspection can not be determined by the Attorney General, since it is not a question of law, but of fact.

2. That the Secretary of Agriculture, under the law, is given the power to decide, as a question of fact upon which the operation of the law depends, what is meat food product, and that his decision is final and conclusive, if reasonable.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The opinion of the Attorney General will be reviewed in full in the next issue of The National Provisioner.]

#### MORRIS' OKLAHOMA PLANT OPENING.

The new \$3,000,000 packing plant of Morris & Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., is expected to be completed some time in September. The opening of this plant marks a new era in business in the new State, and the inauguration of a new Southwestern packing center, with the big new S. & S. plant to follow a few months later. The opening of the Morris plant will therefore be the occasion of a Statewide celebration by Oklahomans and a formal programme is being prepared.

Opportunities to invest in the packinghouse business or its branches, chances "to get in on the ground floor" on a good thing, may be found by keeping watch of the "Wanted and For Sale" department. That's where the "good things" turn up.

#### CAFFREY IN MEAT PACKING.

Announcement was made this week of the purchase by Louisville, Ky., capitalists of the Louisville Packing Company, formerly the property of John Cudahy of Chicago. J. J. Caffrey, president of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, is at the head of the purchasing interests. Mr. Caffrey is one of the most prominent cotton oil men in the country and recognized as a shrewd business man. If he interests himself actively in the new enterprise he is likely to prove as popular an addition to the meat trade as he has been in cotton oil circles.

Articles of incorporation of the new company, which will be called the Louisville Provision Company, will be filed this week. The capital stock will be \$550,000. An addition to the present plant will be built and the new concern will probably begin operations soon. The price paid for the plant was not made public, but it was near \$75,000.

When the plant is again in full operation its capacity will be 1,000 hogs, 400 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs daily. It will be the only institution of its kind in Louisville, and will be one of the largest in the South within a few months, as the owners intend to increase the packing capacity of the concern as rapidly as possible.

#### COMPLAIN OF LIVESTOCK FREIGHTS.

The transportation bureau of the Kansas City Commercial Club has filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission asking relief from a tariff which became effective April 1, 1910. By this tariff the through rate of 13½ cents on carload shipments of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep from Kansas City originating from points beyond to East St. Louis, has been cancelled, and instead the roads apply a rate of 14¾ cents on cattle and calves; 16½ cents on hogs and 17½ cents on sheep, which are the local rates between these points.

In addition to this, it is said that the roads have neglected to publish joint and through rates to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other points in Indiana, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Kentucky. Shipments to these points carry the local between Kansas City and East St. Louis, plus the rate east of East St. Louis. The Baltimore & Ohio and twenty-eight other railroads are named as defendants.



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Prices Improved—Speculation More Confident—Corn Crop Reports Causing Apprehension of Short Feed Supplies—Cash Business Fair—Hog Movement Moderate—Cash Markets Firm.**

There has been a good advance in the product market during the past week, with prices showing good gain for the forward deliveries. The attitude toward the market has been one of greater confidence and buyers have been more willing to take hold more freely both in cash and futures. In the nearby deliveries of ribs and lard the market has been firm, but there has been little evidence of manipulations. In July pork the market has been very firm, with only occasional trade apparently in settlement of outstanding contracts. Prices have ruled about \$3 a bbl. over the price for September, due to the congested condition of the market and evening up of shorts.

The improvement in the market has come seemingly from the growing apprehension regarding the feed crops. The weather has been excessively hot in the Missouri Valley, and the season has been very dry. The corn crop is reported as suffering in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and also in parts of Oklahoma. Not all the crop in the sections named is affected, but a considerable area, and there has been apprehension of serious deterioration if the high tem-

peratures keep up. The weather conditions have not been favorable for livestock, and this has been somewhat of a factor in the situation. The movement of hogs has been in excess of last year, although the receipts are still far from heavy. The receipts of other livestock are moving in about the same way as hogs and do not show any very decided pressure on the market.

The average price for hogs has changed but little during the week. The market has been holding around  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. The excess in price over last year is not now as pronounced as it was a little earlier in the season, as a year ago at this time the price of hogs was advancing steadily. The average price for the week was only about  $\frac{3}{8}$ c. a lb. higher than a year ago. This condition is reflected in the price of product. Product prices are about 1c. a lb. over a year ago, and September pork about \$20 a barrel.

The winter deliveries of product show about 2c. a lb. discount under the nearby, which reflects the expectation of an increased movement of hogs as the season advances. Whether this expectation is realized or not, it is likely to depend very much on the question of the feed supplies and the success of the corn crop. While the average weight of hogs during the last week has been maintained at about the same as the preceding week, there has been complaint as to the quality there being not

so many hogs of good dressing proportions as was the case a little earlier in the season.

The export movement of product continues light, but there has been somewhat more interest shown than was the case earlier in the season. There has been a little improvement in the outward movement of lard compared with last year, the shipments the past week or two showing a fairly good-sized total. The shipment of meats, however, continues to decrease, and Europe is showing but very little interest in this part of the product.

The situation is rather mixed as to the question of food supplies the coming season. The food and feed crop results have been disappointing compared with the early expectations. While the winter wheat crop is evidently larger than last year, the spring wheat crop is materially less and the effect of the drought in the Northwest has been to materially decrease the results in all crops, and the result of crops for feed purposes is greatly reduced. The hay crop is short of last year. The oats crop is evidently a big one and is being harvested in very fine condition.

The corn crop is now in a critical state. There have been recently serious reports regarding the prospects in some areas of large production. If the crop is relieved by good rains in the next few days the conditions will be favorable, probably for the maturing

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of a large crop. Unless it is relieved, there is a prospect of a corn crop materially under previous expectations, which will mean high prices for feedstuffs another year and this will go a long way toward preventing any low-priced livestock prices for the coming season.

On this account the corn crop situation is a critical one at present. A large crop will go materially toward readjusting the foodstuff situation in the country and possibly make for lowering of prices, which will bring the price of hogs and livestock more nearly to a normal basis.

**BEEF.**—The market has been very quiet again, with prices showing but little change. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$15@16; extra India mess, \$29.

**PORK.**—Supplies continue very light and business is of a very moderate jobbing character. Mess is quoted at \$25.50@26; clear, \$24@25.75, and family, \$26@26.50.

**LARD.**—There has been a little better tone to the market and some hardening in values. City steam lard, \$11.62½; Western, \$12.40; Middle West, \$11.80@11.90; Continent, \$12.00; South American, \$13.25; Brazil, kegs, \$14.25; compound, 9½@10c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 29, 1910:

**BACON.**—Bocas del Toro, 860 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,000 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,515 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 42,903 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,010 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 31,850 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95,067 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,277 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 44,190 lbs.; London, Eng., 3,000 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 851,932 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 6,288 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 35,391 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 14,991 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 19,038 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,100 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 4,900 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 76,750 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 43,759 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 5,060 lbs.

**HAM.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 149,900 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, 1,995 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,323 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 3,622 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,258 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,857 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,152 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 5,964 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,041 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 124,300 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 786 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,630 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,650 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,252 lbs.; London, Eng., 108,241 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 426,300

lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 25,361 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 12,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,676 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 5,640 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 1,369 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,031 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,667 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,881 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,962 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 71,992 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 714 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,612 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,105 lbs.

**LARD.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 136,324 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,214 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,985 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 13,000 lbs.; Beifast, Ireland, 8,400 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,240 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 56,100 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 17,711 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 10,014 lbs.; Curacao Leeward Islands, 3,530 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 10,025 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 327,862 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,200 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 2,588 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 6,775 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,718 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 19,250 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 124,626 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 3,380 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 19,500 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 89,072 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,291 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,400 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,046 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,036,724 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,707 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 21,654 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,925 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 20,750 lbs.; London, Eng., 317,700 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 396,892 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 12,190 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 15,400 lbs.; Mes-

(Continued on next page.)

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil	Cottonseed	Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Lard.		
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Tallow.					
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tes. and Pkgs.		
Lusitania, Liverpool.....				1084	80	10	176	1860	
Celtic, Liverpool.....				1441	157	158	207	2121	
*Minnetonka, London.....		105		176	60		910	859	
*St. Paul, Southampton.....				220			100	275	
*Columbia, Glasgow.....		100		543	110		155	87	
Cincinnati, Hamburg.....					65	25	1925	1500	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....							500	2275	
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	4700			45	49		915	3561	
Lapland, Antwerp.....	6012			280	40	184	175	2030	
Bremen, Bremen.....					25			2700	
California, Havre.....	8319								
Oscar II, Baltic.....		200		30	70		645		
Tintoretto, Manchester.....		500		31			383	850	
Madonna, Marseilles.....		500							
Berlin, Mediterranean.....		300					50	1187	
Europa, Mediterranean.....		25					30	212	
Pannonia, Mediterranean.....				10	35				
Calabria, Mediterranean.....		100							
Total.....	19531	1330		3860	691	377	6171	19517	
Last week.....	14899	305	850	3901	568	255	3316	20845	
Same time in 1909.....	14028	3124	194	5882	400	1859	509	3924	19857

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 23, 1910, with comparative tables:

		PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
		Week July 23, 1910.	Week July 24, 1909.	
To—				
United Kingdom.....	243	470	18,221	
Continent.....	167	7,501		
So. & Cen. Am.....	318	266	13,088	
West Indies.....	1,236	448	32,533	
Br. No. Am. Col.....	360	55	8,861	
Other countries.....		5	264	
Total.....	2,324	1,385	80,468	
<b>MEATS, LBS.</b>				
United Kingdom.....	5,043,525	5,321,200	169,810,325	
Continent.....	114,675	406,859	6,906,425	
So. & Cen. Am.....	123,850	104,925	4,631,200	
West Indies.....	178,450	138,525	7,553,525	
Br. No. Am. Col.....			115,490	
Other countries.....	2,400	14,800	267,475	
Total.....	5,463,200	6,076,309	209,287,440	
<b>LARD, LBS.</b>				
United Kingdom.....	3,572,190	4,826,465	163,202,327	
Continent.....	4,044,275	2,810,453	83,994,634	
So. & Cen. Am.....	564,300	459,600	12,483,500	
West Indies.....	816,800	379,900	27,419,370	
Br. No. Am. Col.....	65,530		547,536	
Other countries.....	21,200	36,700	924,750	
Total.....	9,063,495	8,543,118	288,572,117	

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,278	2,537,325	5,643,680
Boston.....	78	784,875	646,845
Baltimore.....			1,044,000
New Orleans.....	273	75,000	377,000
Galveston.....	695		
Montreal.....		2,037,000	1,207,000
Mobile.....		29,000	165,000
Total week.....	2,324	5,463,200	9,063,495
Previous week.....	1,882	5,892,300	7,575,150
Two weeks ago.....	1,328	4,671,900	8,550,563
Cor. week last y'r.....	1,385	6,076,309	8,543,118

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	16,063,600	23,268,200	7,174,600
Meats, lbs.....	209,287,440	341,552,538	132,265,098
Lard, lbs.....	288,572,117	449,885,015	161,312,898

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake.....	7/6	8c.	@11c.
Bacon.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter.....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel.....	15/	15/	@24c.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The situation in the tallow market has changed but little. There has been some hardening in tone, and it has been difficult to buy tallow at the quoted prices. The offerings have been light, and there has been evidently no pressure of tallow on the market. On the other hand, there has been evidently a lack of buying interest, but this has been due to the fact that offerings were so small that very little could be obtained even with the bidding up of the market, and buyers were indisposed to advance quotations until it was possible to obtain a greater supply than seemed to be available.

The situation in the market has improved materially over the conditions existent at the opening of the summer. The buying has absorbed the production, so that there is very little tallow offering on the market for nearby delivery, and there has been an improvement in the market for either oil and fats of a character which suggests a steadying of tone and possibly a more encouraging level of values as the season advances and the fall demand reasserts itself. The offerings of tallow from the country have been rather light and desirable lots have been rather difficult to obtain. Edible tallow has also been firmer, with but moderate supplies reported on the market.

The foreign markets have been rather disappointing. The auction sale this week showed a small demand. Out of 980 casks offered only 750 casks were sold, with the average price, 35s 6d, the same as the preceding week. The daily cable showed a decline of 3d on Wednesday, compared with the previous day, indicating a somewhat easier tone notwithstanding the absence of change at the auction sale.

The movement of cattle west has been larger. There was an increase last week of 50,000 head over the preceding week, and the total was 24,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year. With the rather liberal movement of cattle there was an easing of prices, the average for the week at Chicago being 30c. a hundred less than the preceding week and only 20c in excess of the corresponding week last year. During the past ten years the average has been slightly over \$1 a hundred below the quotations now prevailing.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7c. in hds.; country as to quality, 6½@7½c. tcs.; specials, 7½c. tcs.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**STEARINE.**—There has been a moderate improvement in the stearine situation this week and a slight advance in prices. The demand has not been heavy, but the offerings on the decline were fairly well absorbed, and with the development of some buying orders from the compound makers the pressure on the market, which has been quite pronounced, let up, and the market advanced 1 to 1½c. a pound from the low point of the summer. The volume of business has not been large, but there have been sales of occasional cars from day to day. The compound demand is reported of fair proportions, and buyers are somewhat encouraged by this condition. The market was quoted steady on the basis of 10½@11c. for oleo.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—There is a quiet but firm market. Offerings from first hands are moderate and stocks here are relatively moderate also. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10½@10½; to arrive, August-October shipments, 9¾c.; Ceylon, spot, 8¾@9c.; to arrive, July-August shipment, 8¾@8¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—There is a firmer tone to the market with holders unwilling to make concessions. Moderate business is reported and foreign markets are very steady. Prices in New York are for prime red spot, 6½@7c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7@7½c.; do., to arrive, 6¾@7c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 8½@9c.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices are very firm with other oils. Offerings are moderate and well held. Prices are quoted at \$6.50.

**NEATSFOOT.**—There is a fair jobbing trade at full prices. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

**LARD OIL.**—The market continues very quiet but is steadily held. Prices are quoted at 98@1.02c.

**OLEO OIL.**—There has been a fair trade with more interest shown abroad. Buyers are displaying increased activity and fair sales have been made. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 63 florins. New York quotes extras 11½c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is a moderate business reported at unchanged prices, 13¾c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market has shown a fair trade with a steady tone. Foreign markets are firm and offerings are not pressing. Spot is quoted at 7@7½c.

**GREASE.**—There has been a rather quiet interest in the market this week with moderate business, although the market shows

steadiness. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 5¾@6½c.; house, 6@6¼c.; "B" and "A" white, 6¾@7¼c. nominal.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There has been a quiet, steady market. Prices are, if anything, slightly better. Yellow, 6½@6¾c., and white at 7¼@7½c. nominal.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Sina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 40,462 lbs.; Middleboro, Eng., 2,800 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 13,000 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 27,156 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 20,245 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 113,305 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 18,228 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 30,238 lbs.; Plymouth, Eng., 5,600 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 13,111 lbs.; Puerto Marta, S. D., 9,088 lbs.; Rosario, Brazil, 3,840 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 37,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Germany, 643,240 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,961 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 11,642 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,170 lbs.; Santa Marta, 2,750 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 60,684 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 46,020 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 59,374 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 4,950 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 11,700 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 18,866 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 8,250 lbs.; West Hartlepool, Eng., 95,536 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Cape Town, Africa, 250 gals.; Colon, Panama, 4,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 40 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbls.

**PORK.**—Cape Town, Africa, 10 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 8 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 35 bbls., 10 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 10½ bbls.; London, Eng., 100 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 105 bbls., 7 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 38 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 5 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 92 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 5 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 509 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 172 bbls., 24 tcs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12 bbls.; Southampton, Eng., 5 tcs.; Trinidad, W. I., 19 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 25 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10 bxs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 17, 1910:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 138 bbls., 5 tcs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 13 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 20 tcs., 95 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 113 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 10 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 37 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 20 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 77½ bbls., 7 tcs., 83,562 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 191 bbls.; Fiume, Austria, 35 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 108 tcs., 25 bbls.; Guade-

# SOYA BEAN OIL

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loupe, W. I., 40 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls., 1,580 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 78½ bbls., 7 tes.; London, Eng., 320,051 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 85 tes., 332,996 lbs.; Newcastle, Eng., 60 bbls.; Nassau W. I., 20 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 13 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 32½ bbls.; Rosario, Brazil, 50 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 60 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 225 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 84 bbls., 87 tes.

**OLEO OIL**—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,775 tes.; London, Eng., 100 tes.; Liverpool, Eng., 60 tes.; Manchester, Eng., 200 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,295 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 125 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 127 tes.

**TALLOW OIL**—Glasgow, Scotland, 20 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75 bbls.

**OLEOMARGARINE**—Barbados, W. I., 7,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 24,924 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 980 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,500 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 4,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 13,175 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,280 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,300 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,080 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 15,600 lbs.

**TALLOW**—London, Eng., 55,201 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 5,928 lbs.

**TONGUE**—Barcelona, Spain, 4 tes.

**CANNED MEAT**—Antwerp, Belgium, 120 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 80 cs.; Beira, Africa, 124 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 122 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 603 cs.; Colon, Panama, 54 pa.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 20 pa.; Havre, France, 64 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 13 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 55 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 55 pa.; London, Eng., 400 cs.; Liverpool, Eng., 1,508 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 50 cs.; Manchester, Eng., 212 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 200 pa.; Nipe, Cuba, 60 pgs.; Para, Brazil, 110 cs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 37 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 47 cs.; Southampton, Eng., 50 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 111 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 71 cs.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 28.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda \$1.85 to \$1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76

# Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS COOKING OIL  
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL  
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW  
AMITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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IN UNITED STATES  
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### MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, July 27.—The past week has been a very satisfactory trading market in provisions. Prices have been maintained, and have shown some advance. We are near the consuming season, and unless we get too many hogs, caused by the scare in the West by the damage in the corn sections on account of the heat and drought, we feel that provisions are worth their present values. Stocks are not excessive, and as the South is in a prosperous condition, and will want all the short ribs that we can spare them for their laborers in the cotton fields, we feel safe in advising our friends to buy provisions on soft markets.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 28.—As stated in our last week's letter, crop conditions warranted higher prices for new crop oil. Same has during the past week had its effect. When gloomy reports started to come in from Texas and Oklahoma, the last straw was broken and the market has since advanced in leaps and bounds some 24 to 55 points, with the old crop months leading. The greater advance in old crop months is readily explained; when one considers the acknowledged small present holdings of oil which refiners state will be consumed long before new crop oil can come on the market, and with reports stating that the crop is being delayed longer and longer by weather conditions, thus postponing needed relief. Almost any price is not impossible for old crop oil, with some predictions as high as 12 cents. This scarcity is bound to affect prices in the earlier deliveries of the new crop months.

### CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from  
Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, July 27.—In the ammoniate market the trading continues very active, with sales of blood at \$2.70, and for high-grade tankage at \$2.60 and 10, basis Chicago prompt, but owing to the heavy selling of late the offerings are now light, with tankage unchanged and blood 5c. higher asked for August shipment. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

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LABORATORY  
HAS HAD  
THE SAMPLE

THEN  
YOU  
KNOW

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WHAT

THAT'S  
WHAT!

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CHICAGO  
Established 1886



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Trade Active—Market Strong—Increased Foreign Interest—Cotton Crop Damage Reports Increasing—Cotton Strong and Excited—Late New Crop Movement Feared.**

There has been a decided hardening in the oil market during the week, with trade becoming more active as prices advanced. The nearby deliveries were very strong and spot oil advanced to record quotations, selling at 9c. bid on the closing call Wednesday, offered at 9.99. July oil, which is practically spot, was 9.60 bid on Thursday. The July and September deliveries were also strong, influenced in part by the advance in the near positions, and new crop deliveries were strong on the adverse reports regarding the crop.

The strength in spot and nearby deliveries was credited to the technical position and the fact that there was some short interest still remaining in the nearby positions. The spot oil is controlled apparently by one of the leading refining interests and this interest is apparently dictating terms to the shorts who have waited until the last moment. The deliveries of oil on contracts have been just about as much as estimated, the tenders being placed at 18,000 bbls. for the month. There were some rejections, and some oil rejected was also turned down by the committee.

The strength and activity of the market on Wednesday and Thursday was due to a combination of conditions. For some days there were reports of renewal of foreign interest and that Europe was bidding to some extent for new crop oil taking moderate amounts. Wednesday it was stated that quite a good-sized block had been placed at prices quoted at 30 to 40 points over the New York parity. Buying of futures against these sales was understood to be partly responsible for the awakened interest in the market. In addition to this there was a pronounced increase in the general speculative trade in the market, due to the reports regarding the cotton crop. The foreign purchasers the past month are estimated at 50,000 bbls., a large part of which has been very recently.

The trade has been quite conservative regarding the cotton crop situation, and has been disposed to discredit some of the advices of deterioration in the cotton crop, but recently these advices have become so numerous and persistent that the market has had to pay attention to the reports. The pronounced excitement and decided strength in the cotton market was reflected in the oil market, and the fear was expressed that the crop might be less than an average one, and that the reported lateness might make it more

than usually susceptible to frost conditions in the fall.

The reported lateness of the crop is a feature which is of decided importance in the situation. With the extreme scarcity of oil for immediate delivery and the probable scarcity of old oil during August and September, any delay in the movement of the new crop of oil would be a condition of pronounced importance. Together with this, if the crop of cotton and consequently of seed is less than an average one, and it is not more than 1,000,000 bales larger than last year, the situation might be rather serious. Fear of delay in the new crop movement has, it is understood, brought in a lot of buying of futures by Southern mills to cover previous sales of crude. This buying was one of the strong factors in the advance.

Of course, if the crush of seed was as large proportionately as during last year, the actual oil production would be still heavy, but there is a tremendous demand for oil for domestic distribution, and a large production of oil this season is needed to place the market on a normal position.

Not only the old crop deliveries, but the new crop deliveries are at record quotations for the time of the year, and the starting into merchandise of oil at the prices for the early fall deliveries is an unprecedented condition.

Broadly speaking, the question of other oils and fats is one which will be of marked importance in the merchandising of the new crop of seed. If the supply of feedstuffs is

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Chicago, 1893.  
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Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

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## COTTON SEED OIL

**SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil**

**APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil**

**BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil**

**NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil**

**ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil**

**REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.**

CABLE ADDRESS

to be reduced this year through frost damage to the corn crop, necessarily reducing the opportunity for an increase in the supply of livestock in the country, it will be an added bull feature in the oil situation. The position in this respect is as critical at the moment as is the condition in the cotton crop. The weather has been very dry through some of the important States and temperatures excessively hot have resulted in deterioration. It is uncertain whether the deterioration is such as to reduce the probabilities of the crop below last year. With favorable conditions for the balance of the season it might still be possible to produce a record output.

The foreign situation as to the oil supplies is another important factor. The price of linseed oil promises to be high, owing to the damage in America and reported damage in Russia. The offerings of Soya bean oil have recently been comparatively moderate, and the reports from the Far East have not given assurance of any increase in volume of movement, probably a decrease. There have also been some rather serious reports from Italy regarding the position of the olive oil crop in that country. The reports from other parts of the Mediterranean have not been of a disturbing character.

The market on Thursday was more active and more excited than the Wednesday market. Prices advanced to new high levels, with final prices at the best. The buying was based on damage reports to the cotton crop. A private report issued on the crop condition showed a loss of 5.1 points for the month, with present condition 75. Active buying was reported by crude mills in the South and there was further large buying of futures against reported sales to Europe.

Closing prices Saturday, July 23: Spot, \$8.50@9; July, \$8.35@8.75; August, \$8.28@8.33; September, \$8.07@8.08; October, \$7.36@7.38; November, \$6.81@6.83; December, \$6.58@6.60; January, \$6.57@6.58; March, \$6.65@6.75; good off, \$8@9; off, \$8@9; winter, \$8.50@10; summer, \$8.50@9.25. Sales: July, 200, \$8.60@8.60; September, 700, \$8.07@8.08; October, 600, \$7.37@7.38; November, 500, \$6.82@6.82. Futures closed 3c. advance to 9c. decline. Total sales, 2,000. Prime crude S. E., nominal.

Closing, Monday, July 25: Spot, \$8.60@10; July, \$8.54@8.55; August, \$8.20@8.50; September, \$8.14@8.16; October, \$7.41@7.43; November, \$6.83@6.84; December, \$6.62@6.63; January, \$6.60@6.64; March, \$6.65@6.70; good off, \$8.25@8.65; off, \$7@8.65; winter, \$9@10; summer, \$9@11.50. Sales: July, 600, \$8.43@8.65; September, 2,700, \$8.10@8.17; October, 1,400, \$7.41@7.44; November, 300, \$6.84@6.86; December, 600, \$6.62@6.63; January, 200, \$6.63@6.64. Futures closed 8c. decline to 19c. advance. Total sales, 5,800. Prime crude S. E., nominal. Closing Tuesday, July 26: Spot, \$8.20@8.72; July, \$8.20@8.65; August, \$8.25@8.33; Sep-

tember, \$8.15@8.16; October, \$7.42@7.43; November, \$6.85@6.86; December, \$6.64@6.66; January, \$6.63@6.65; March, \$6.67@6.69; good off, \$8.30@8.30, \$8.25@8.35; off, \$8.20@8.75; winter, \$9@11.50; summer, \$9@12.50.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Sales: July, 300, \$8.54@8.55; August, 100, \$8.35@8.35; September, 1,700, \$8.14@8.16; October, 3,900, \$7.43@7.44; November, 500, \$6.84@6.85; December, 500, \$6.64@6.65; January, 300, \$6.63@6.65; March, 200, \$6.69@6.70. Futures closed 3c. advance to 34c. decline. Total sales, 7,500. Prime crude S. E., nominal.

Closing Wednesday, July 27: Spot, \$9@9.99; July, \$8.60@9.48; August, \$8.40@8.60; September, \$8.24@8.25; October, \$7.47@7.48; November, \$6.90@6.91; December, \$6.72@6.73; January, \$6.70@6.71; March, \$6.72@6.75; good off, \$8@9; off, \$8.25@9; winter, \$9.50@12; summer, \$9@11. Sales: July, 200, \$8.60@8.70; September, 1,900, \$8.16@8.25; October, 14,700, 7.45@7.50; November, 900, \$6.88@6.92; December, 1,300, \$6.70@6.73; January, 1,400, \$6.66@6.70; March, 100, \$6.71@6.71. Futures closed 5c. to 40c. advance. Total sales, 20,500. Prime crude S. E., nominal.

Closing Thursday, July 28: Spot, \$9.10@10; August, \$8.75@9.25; September, \$8.53@8.60; October, \$7.58@7.60; November, \$7.03@7.04; December, \$6.88@6.89; January, \$6.87@6.88; February, \$6.85@6.90; March, \$6.89@6.94; good off, \$8.10@9.50; off, \$8@9.50; winter, \$9.50@10.99; summer, \$9@10.50. Sales: July, 100, \$9; August, 100, \$8.75; September, 1,900, \$8.33@8.54; October, 11,400, \$7.55@7.60; November, 4,200, \$6.96@7.04; December, 1,400, \$6.80@6.84; January, 3,200, \$6.80@6.88; February, 100, \$6.85. Futures closed 11 to 35 points advance. Total sales, 22,400. Prime crude S. E. was quoted at 48c. for October.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to July 27, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50
Aarhus, Norway	—	12	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	125
Acajutla, Salvador	—	101	75
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia	—	113	4
Alexandria, Egypt	1,027	3,098	—
Algiers, Algeria	—	748	0,641
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	147	442
Amapola, Honduras	—	100	83
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50
Ancona, Italy	—	735	5,224
Antigua, W. Indies	—	153	51
Antofagasta, Chile	—	43	—
Antwerp, Belgium	1,955	2,825	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	19	16
Auckland, New Zealand	—	329	138
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	7	—
Azua, West Indies	—	14	102
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—
Barbadoes, W. I.	25	874	1,196
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	47
Barl, Italy	—	—	223
Beira, E. Africa	—	226	33
Beirut, Syria	—	128	514
Belfast, Ireland	—	55	120
Bergen, Norway	—	705	660
Bombay, India	—	7	—
Bordeaux, France	—	150	2,681
Braila, Roumania	—	490	1,085
Bremen, Germany	—	150	505
Buenos Ayres, A. R.	48	11,455	11,850
Calbarien, Cuba	—	23	20
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	437
Callao, Peru	—	362	23
Calcutta, India	—	5	236
Cape Town, Cape Colony	8	2,551	1,722
Cardenas, Cuba	—	18	6
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	35
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	8	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	663	543
Christiansand, Norway	—	3,319	1,602
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	195
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	193	480
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	67	130
Colon, Panama	47	2,569	1,391
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,541	32,770
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,535	1,784
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	48	60
Cork, Ireland	—	400	—

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Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	41	43	Ravenna, Italy	—	1,150	5,499
Dantzic, Germany	—	430	590	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	57	4,105	6,498
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	625	1,923	Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	262	286
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	637	324	Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,250	33,078
Demerara, Br. Guiana	50	2,319	2,549	St. Croix, W. I.	—	10	4
Dominica, W. I.	—	190	—	St. John's, N. F.	—	74	106
Drontheim, Norway	—	510	275	St. Kitts, W. I.	73	463	335
Dublin, Ireland	225	7,274	3,451	St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	125
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	25	St. Martin's, W. I.	—	—	195
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	41	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	39	32
Dunkirk, France	—	600	590	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	5,372
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	184	Samana, San Dom.	—	—	156
Elume, Austria	—	—	225	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	52	165
Fremantle, Australia	—	28	—	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,300	937
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,867	6,481	San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Genoa, Italy	275	15,746	50,523	Santiago, Cuba	—	603	531
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	10	Santos, Brazil	—	433	109
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7	Savanna, Colombia	2	23	4
Gibraltar, Spain	—	175	800	Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,640	3,635	Shanghai, China	—	—	10
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,400	800	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	11	Smyrna, Turkey	—	939	2,229
Guadeloupe, W. I.	196	5,588	2,397	Souss, Tunisia	—	—	450
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127	Southampton, England	—	1,600	949
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	24	Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	6,231	11,352	Stettin, Germany	—	150	2,775
Hango, Russia	—	—	20	Stockholm, Sweden	—	427	250
Havana, Cuba	8	2,978	2,100	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	39	13
Havre, France	—	3,982	12,211	Sydney, Australia	38	266	366
Helsingfors, Finland	—	33	20	Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	225
Hull, England	—	900	510	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	252
Iloquo, W. I.	—	—	7	Tonsberg, Norway	—	250	—
Iquique, Chile	—	902	—	Trieste, Austria	—	1,159	10,801
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—	Trinidad, Island of	12	419	471
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—	Tromsheim, Norway	—	50	—
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	225	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	2,105
Kingston, W. I.	67	3,178	3,135	Valparaiso, Chile	64	4,756	4,145
Kobe, Japan	—	—	25	Varna, Bulgaria	—	35	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	50	Venice, Italy	—	8,925	69,437
Kustendi, Roumania	—	2,300	6,399	Vera Cruz, Mexico	3	483	671
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	17	297	Wellington, New Zealand	—	45	206
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	5	Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18
La Union, Salvador	—	—	4				
Leghorn, Italy	—	4,638	18,546	Total	2,527	229,942	452,739
Liverpool, England	150	10,183	6,529				
London, England	—	11,534	8,725				
Macoris, San Domingo	—	144	405				
Malmö, Sweden	—	290	155				
Malta, Island of	75	2,468	4,144				
Manaos, Brazil	—	6	—				
Manchester, England	500	4,555	1,620				
Manzanillo, Cuba	83	348	218				
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	50	304				
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	42,174				
Martinique, W. I.	—	3,552	4,632				
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	38				
Matanzas, W. I.	—	147	139				
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24				
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—				
Melbourne, Australia	—	161	272				
Messina, Sicily	—	—	105				
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14				
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	49	—				
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	368	206				
Montevideo, Uruguay	332	7,802	6,345				
Naples, Italy	25	3,024	9,467				
Newcastle, England	—	—	25				
Nipe, Cuba	—	9	—				
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	35	81				
Oran, Algeria	—	453	1,248				
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	975				
Panama, Panama	—	—	56				
Panderna, Asia	—	—	76				
Para, Brazil	—	448	64				
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	12	—				
Paranaguá, Brazil	—	—	38				
Patras, Greece	—	—	200				
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	503	953				
Phillipville, Algeria	—	—	150				
Piraeus, Greece	—	—	134				
Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249				
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	4	76				
Port au Prince, W. I.	9	148	157				
Port Barrios, C. A.	4	58	96				
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	73	147				
Port Limon, Costa Rica	14	520	394				
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	9	—				
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	12	66				
Port of Spain, W. Indies	—	30	20				
Port Said, Egypt	—	174	759				
Preveza, Turkey	—	—	23				
Progreso, Mexico	—	163	125				
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	47	2,139	1,274				

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 28.—Market is steady, with limited trading. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 82½ marks; choice butter oil, 86½ marks; choice summer white, 86 marks.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 28.—Market is dull, with nominal prices. Quotations: Choice summer white, 49¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 47½ florins; choice butter oil, 50 florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 28.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 92 francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 28.—Market is firm, with little trading. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 98½ francs; prime winter yellow, 104¼ francs.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 28.—Market is firmer. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 39s.

### From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	21,665	21,963
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	15	20
Mexico (including overland)	292	52,158	99,538
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	2,825
Total	292	74,063	124,376

### Recapitulation.

From New York	2,527	229,942	452,739
From New Orleans	—	53,921	250,547
From Galveston	—	13,197	44,190
From Baltimore	—	4,410	3,754
From Philadelphia	—	104	1,177
From Savannah	—	47,587	58,042
From Newport News	—	6,450	10,950
From Norfolk	—	8,024	8,041
From all other ports	292	74,063	124,376
Total	2,819	437,698	953,825

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Thousands of Smith-Vaile Pumps, of all types, are doing packing-house duty—working steadily day in and day out—many of them under *emergency conditions*—giving results way above their guarantees.

## Any of These Leading Packers Will Tell You

that Smith-Vaile Pumps develop their rated capacities, *and more*, with less friction than any other line of pumps they ever tried for similar services, and with notable minimum maintenance expense.

Smith-Vaile castings are ample—heavy and rigid—cannot buckle and throw the plungers and cylinders out of line. Valve and fluid passages are large, direct and free.

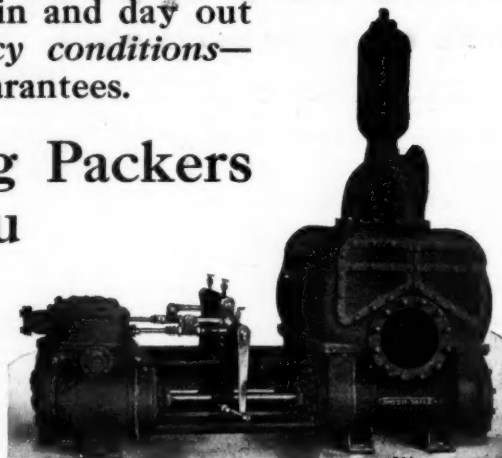


Fig. 142—Smith-Vaile Duplex Clapper-Valve Pump, for moving thick liquids. Valve openings and fluid passages are large and free.

## Special Packing House Smith-Vaile Pumps

Clapper-Valve Pumps for pumping *thick liquids*—blood, lard, fats, glue, etc. Brine and Ammonia Pumps for your refrigerating system. General Service Pumps for general water supply, filling tanks, etc. Elevator Pumps, Hydraulic Pumps, Turbine Pumps, etc.,

Air Compressors, Hydraulic Presses, Filter Presses, *complete* Oil Mill Equipment, Stilwell Feed Water Heaters (open and closed types), and Air-Lift Equipment.

Back of every machine produced by the Platt Shops stands forty-four years' experience—one of the best-equipped and best-manned shops known to the trade—and an engineering staff second to none.

Write our nearest Branch Office about your requirements. Get our advice and quotations on the cost-per-service basis.

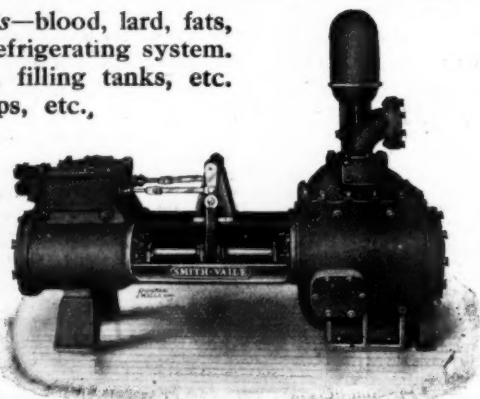


Fig. 145—Smith-Vaile Duplex Pump, for general water supply or brine circulation.

***"The Highest Efficiency and the Least Operating Cost."***

## THE PLATT IRON WORKS CO., Dayton, Ohio

Makers of Smith-Vaile Pumping Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, Compressors, Condensers, Water Wheels, etc., and Stilwell Feed Water Heaters and Purifiers

Atlanta, Ga.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Dallas, Texas

Denver, Colo.  
Kansas City, Mo.

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mobile, Ala.

New Orleans, La.  
New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
San Antonio, Texas  
Brussels, Belgium  
Mexico City, Mex.

Pacific Coast  
Representatives

CHARLES C. MOORE & COMPANY, Engineers  
San Francisco Seattle Portland Spokane Salt Lake City  
PACIFIC COAST MFG. CO., Los Angeles, Cal.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Such sales as are being made are at late quotations, and not at the advances talked by the packers, with few exceptions, notably reports of Colorados, bringing up to 12½¢, and in the case of the last big packer's sale of those of July take-off claimed at that figure, some parties incline to the opinion that this was not a regular bona-fide sale. There has been little in the way of fresh developments in the market. There are extra heavy receipts of cattle at all points this week, but the present firmness of native steers and cows keeps the packers talking firm on branded. Tanners are watching crop reports as well as the stock market with considerable interest, and they all have quite a little leather on hand made from high-priced hides, and feel conservative regarding making further hide purchases, the packers being sold up better on hides, even at concessions made for certain packs, that they now feel rather independent. It is the general opinion that the present market is not one that can be forced, and at any attempt to boom the situation tanners will keep out. Native steers, although held for advances and firm along with native cows, are not bringing better than previous selling rates, as evidenced by the last sale of July, including probably a few August salting at 14½¢. Earlier hides rule proportionately less. Texas steers are lacking in fresh sales and unchanged at 13¢, 12¢ and 11¢ for the three weights. Packers have been talking as high as 13½¢ for late salting heavies. Butt brands continue to be ranged at 12@12½¢, as to salting, and up to 12½¢ talked. In all instances talked advances are not quotations. Colorados, as previously noted, brought up to 14½¢ for Aug. 1 salting on, and a big packer claimed a sale at this price for July's, which is questioned in many quarters, most parties believing this lot having been booked for tanning account. Quotations range 12@12½¢ for current salting and 12½¢ for August-September ahead. Branded cows sold at 11½¢ for June-July, as noted recently, with other lots quoted at 11¢, and some packers talking 11½¢, which outside price has not been realized. Native cows keep firm, but high prices appear to have checked sales of late, though holdings are moderate. Heavies range 13@13½¢ and lights 12¼@12½¢ for late salting. Outside packer June-July light cows sold at 12¢, as noted recently. Native bulls are quiet and unchanged at 10¼@11¢ and also branded bulls at 9¼@10¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The current receipts continue light, and the dealers are holding fairly firm, although the tanners are not showing much interest. For the better hides containing a small percentage of seconds the dealers ask 10½¢ up to 10¾¢, for buff and heavy cow weights, and claim the sales at 10½¢ are for short-haired with about 40 per cent. seconds and grubby included, and the Western tanners state the late sales of buffs and heavy cows on that basis may also have contained some Southwesterns. About 4,000 25-lb. and up cows sold at 9¼¢ flat, f. o. b. Missouri River, including some medium hair.

buffs, unless with a small percentage No. 2 and grubby, continue at 10¼¢, with the seconds at 9¼¢, the lots running short-haired, and the dealers claim they can get 10½¢@10¾¢ for lots running 25 per cent. seconds or less. Some quarters believe the market better ranged at 10¼@10½¢. Long and medium hair alone are offered from 9@9½¢. Heavy cows are in the same position as buffs, with late trading at 10¼¢, and sales claimed of lots running smaller percentage seconds at 10½¢. As high as 10¾¢ is talked for best lots. Extremes are closely sold up, and are nominal at 11¢ for best lots. Winter extremes range down to around 10¢, and some buyers would not pay that for the poorest lots. Heavy steers short-haired have sold at 12¢ from outside points delivered, and some Chicago dealers talk as much as 1¢ higher. Long-haired nominal at 11¢, mixed hair 11½¢. Heavy bulls continue to be held at 9½¢, with expert sales claimed at that figure.

**HORSEHIDES** range \$3.70@3.80.

**CALFSKINS** show more activity at recent prices. Several cars of straight Chicago cities sold at 16¢, and mixed with outside cities 15½¢. Outside cities alone are reported to be selling at 15½¢. Countries range 14¼@15¢. Two packers sold July calf at 16¾¢, and some had been asking up to 17¢. Kips range from 11@12¢ for strictly short-haired, the outside price for stock containing veals.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Three cars of packer shearlings partly ahead sold from the Missouri River at 65¢. Spring lambs of current slaughter continue to be quoted at 75¢, while country clips, as to quality, are still ranged at 20@30¢, and lambs from 35@50¢. Dry Westerns are slow and nominal, with 12@14¢ ranged, as to quality.

**LATER.**—Packer Hides.—Two cars of July light Texas steers sold at 12¢, with extremes at 11¢, and 2 cars of June-July native bulls brought up to 11½¢. Country hides.—The market appears to be holding relatively firmer, with 3 cars of short-haired buffs sold at 10½¢ and a car of extremes at 11¢, this stock not including Southwesterns and running 30 per cent. seconds. The supply is reported small of the best late receipts. Large tanners report offerings, 25-lb. and up, short-haired late receipt hides from outside points at 10¼¢, selected, Chicago freight.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Some larger trading was put through in addition to former sales noted, including about 10,500 extra Central Americans over the 3,000 odd Costa Ricans noted sold heretofore, part of this amount being moved during the week. The large tanner is reported to have taken but a small portion of these, outside tanners being the principal buyers, and the sales were effected at 20½¢, which is on an equivalent basis with the Puerto Cabellos noted moved yesterday. Parties interested in common hides here state that if the large tanner is a buyer at present rates values are likely to hold on the present basis, but the situation is still rather nominal and not entirely settled. The stock

has been reduced to 11,653 hides, the sales having aggregated 30,428, including 6,115 wet-salted goods. Supplies are: 4,100 Central Americans, 3,000 Bogotas, 3,253 Orinocos and 1,300 Truxillos. Cables report last sales of dry Brazil (Bahias) in Europe at 12d. per ½ kilo, as compared with previous trades at 11½d. Some quarters report Buenos Ayres slightly firmer. Shippers in some quarters who have been selling at 21¢ now quote 21¼¢.

**WET-SALTED HIDES.**—Cables had advised that usual quantity of 4,000 Sansinena steers would be sold yesterday at regular weekly auctions, also 2,000 cows and 1,500 Las Palmas cows, but a cable received today notes the Sansinena and Las Palmas cows both sold at 11½¢, including commissions, but mentioned nothing regarding the steers, which possibly means the steers were not sold. The price on the cows is the same as was reported secured last week.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—There is apparently no market here on spready steers with no inquiry or demand and prices entirely nominal. No sales of regular stock have been reported.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—There are offerings of New York State hides ranging from 9@9½¢ flat, as to lots, with some dealers holding late best receipts up to 9¾¢ flat, and net sellers at 9½¢. Trade keeps decidedly slow in Eastern hides, and few, if any, sales are being reported in this locality. Heavy steers are dull here, and 11¢ might buy some of the old back lots, though they are not offered at that figure. Calfskins are unchanged. Dealers are asking \$1.35, \$1.85 and \$2.25 for New York cities, but some buyers figure they should get less, if anything, than former selling rates of \$1.30@1.32½, \$1.80@1.82 and \$2.20@2.22½, owing to the inferior quality of recent receipts, which run largely to buttermilks and Western grassers and few veals. However, supplies are scant, which keeps the market firm.

## European Market.

Some of today's cables are late in coming in concerning the second day Paris sale. One local house received a cable stating that heavy steers advanced again slightly over yesterday's prices, but that light steers and cows declined in about the same proportion as they advanced yesterday.

## Boston.

Western hides continue steady to firmer, and tanners are reported to be showing more interest in this market. Buffs range from 10¼@10¾¢ for seasonable stock, as to quality and percentage of seconds, etc. Extremes range at 11@11½¢, with a few shippers asking even higher than the outside price. One sale of 2,000 running 75 per cent. short-haired is reported at 11½¢. Southerners are unchanged, and ranged from 9@9½¢.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

# Chicago Section

The outlook at present is—look out!

Now Sam Langford is looking for that chocolate knock-out drop.

Chicago's "Three Million Club" has a chance to win out—next census.

The Cuban revolt was "jugged" last week. It got sixty days on the rock pile.

Good harmonizers are in great demand just at present. Apply to W. H. T. or T. R.

They are still arriving from Reno with the "Never Again" sign tacked all over them.

A hog has four legs, one on each corner. For further particulars see the opposite page.

Those "rolls" you hear about that would choke a horse, Cohen says, are "chust chokers."

Chicago is to have a new Board of Trade building to cost \$4,900,000, which is to be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

It is not that the great majority of people are unkind, but it is the actions of other people that make it impossible for them to be otherwise.

Barney Pshaw, the English novelist and writer, comes out with an article in which he says he does not think much of T. R. That should upset Teddy somepin awful.

Speculators are looking to the packers to bolster the provision market. Packers, however, have a habit of operating at their own sweet will, which is extremely annoying, not to say selfish.

When you buy livestock these days remember, aside from the regular debits, that there is the legal department to be taken care of. The government itself is in part responsible for the higher prices of meat. Every little bit helps.

Important Events in the Past History of Packingtown (one item to appear weekly): Humpty years ago the 12th of July Harry Boore fired Charley Murphy for tying a green ribbon on the office cat's tail. Murph has never given anyone a chance to fire him since.

As Pat said when they had operated on him four times for appendicitis without finding anything wrong, and were preparing to make a fifth investigation: "Bejazez, I hope this ain't becomin' a habit-wid yez, doctor!" So might the packers say of these periodical governmental probes.

Jevver notice, with just two sides to a question, how durned easy it is to pick the

wrong one, and especially if you have a little junk down on your opinion? Like the sport said to the Chink: "I s'pose you Chinks, doing everything backwards, back the last horse in the race?" "Is not that what the great majority of you do here?" said the Chink. Haw! Haw!

The provision market is an uncertain quantity and as fickle as fortune, unfortunately for the unfortunate ones. The hog supply, being a close relative to the provision market, is about as fickle, or fickle; so between the two you have an exceedingly fickle proposition. Fickle means anything but reliability—wavering, unsettled, vacillating, unsteady, capricious, and so on down the line of unreliable definitions.

## The Cannibal's Plaint.

The hungry cannibal gorged himself on missionary stew. They asked him if he'd have some more. He said, "No, thanks; I'm through." He ate so much it made him ill. He groaned and, with a frown, Gapsed out to those around him, "You Can't keep a good man down."

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Henry J. Seiter will enlarge his offices this fall to the extent of ordering another length of stovepipe for next winter; that is, if the stove is to be planted in the usual place. The additional expense of a length of stovepipe could be saved by moving the stove up. experts say, but it would destroy the artistic effect. And again, visitors could not sit in their usual seats and spit on the stove. As Mr. Seiter would say: "Why the — don't you sit on it?"

The foolish season is at its height, as, for instance: Cannon's campaigning Kansas; Cummin's new political party to include Roosevelt and Bryan; Jeff talking of letting Johnson knock the stuffin' out of him again; nutty aviators experimenting on how far it is necessary to fall so that their remains on arrival will be unrecognizable; the beef probe clinic; pulling on the trigger of a gun with

the muzzle pointed in the good-bye direction; indulging in such insidious drinks as cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, etc.; Sox fans still confident—of what, goodness only knows; and so on and on down the line. Gee, but it's great to be crazy!

## CONVENTION NOTES IN ADVANCE.

This time somebody's going to get Buffaloed, or maybe a buffet-load.

That specially built Pullman is billed to be in Auburn, Maine, on or about Oct. 15.

This year we should have a good spiel on "The correct manipulation of cottonseed oil in the packing house."

It is reported that Jim Agar will speak at the coming packers' convention on "How it feels to be split for pork loins."

Announcement.—This year get your orders in early for space in the Convention Number, which issue is going to beat anything preceding it as bad as Johnson did Jeff.

Tankwater, as usual, will be thoroughly discussed first and roundly cussed afterwards, at the packers' convention. An extremely interesting subject, with many angles.

"Bob" Hunter, the fire insurance expert, will get out another booklet for the meat packers' conventioners entitled: "We won't go home till mornin', and maybe not all week."

Our old friend Whalen will render the following selections at the next convention: "Come where the Woodbine Twine-eth," "I've Got You on My String," "How Casey Stole the Rope," and "The Lost Chord."

That low rumbling noise you hear now and again, especially when the wind is from the east, is the New York delegation getting ready for the packers' convention. That other noise, like a power sauerkraut mill running full blast, is the Cincinnati bunch framing up something to pull off in October.

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

# FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

## PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

## WOODENWARE, COOPERAGE, CORDAGE

## CREAMERY SUPPLIES

GENERAL OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE

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GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.  
**BRILL & GARDNER**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
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1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
**THE PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS**  
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.



# Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

## THROW THEM OUT, SIR!

### NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

*Prices quoted on request*

## MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO

# TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

## ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

**ZAREMBA CO.**

**ELLCOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO**

# A HOG

has four legs, one on each corner, so its equilibrium is fairly well assured. Our MID-WEEK LETTER has four corners also—"corners" on the real situation in Lard, Provisions, Grain and Stocks.

Send for it today—it is free for the asking.

## L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards

CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 18.....	26,392	3,500	22,767	34,000
Tuesday, July 19.....	5,759	3,547	14,519	24,300
Wednesday, July 20.....	22,358	3,114	19,297	18,281
Thursday, July 21.....	7,706	2,108	18,246	18,823
Friday, July 22.....	3,271	483	9,883	13,391
Saturday, July 23.....	601	8	7,942	4,270
Total last week.....	60,067	12,826	87,604	113,164
Previous week.....	56,516	13,703	102,348	108,570
Cor. week, 1909.....	53,041	8,498	89,150	81,275
Cor. week, 1908.....	42,932	6,784	113,360	87,711

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 18.....	7,350	210	5,797	.....
Tuesday, July 19.....	3,450	439	2,915	11,261
Wednesday, July 20.....	6,540	71	1,538	9,706
Thursday, July 21.....	6,455	313	1,675	12,152
Friday, July 22.....	3,000	85	1,300	4,197
Saturday, July 23.....	114	136	1,723	110
Total last week.....	26,909	1,293	14,948	37,426
Previous week.....	21,903	916	22,352	28,489
Cor. week, 1909.....	29,127	690	30,149	6,753
Cor. week, 1908.....	15,712	296	32,615	17,102

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 23, 1910.....	1,503,072	3,092,327	1,911,307
Same period, 1909.....	1,433,140	4,129,130	1,914,276

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 23, 1910.....	358,000
Week previous.....	383,000
Year ago.....	300,000
Two years ago.....	401,000
Year to July 23, 1910.....	11,370,000
Same period, 1909.....	14,291,000
Same period, 1908.....	16,835,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 23, 1910.....	193,000	257,500	203,300
Week ago.....	147,700	298,900	214,600
Year ago.....	160,600	232,400	154,700
Two years ago.....	136,400	294,400	182,100

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending July 23, 1910:
Armour & Co.....	19,600
Swift & Co.....	10,600
H. & S. Co.....	10,000
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Anglo-American.....	3,600
Boyd & Lunnham.....	3,200
Hammond.....	5,800
Western P. Co.....	4,500
Boore & Co.....	2,700
Roberts & Oake.....	2,700
Others.....	10,100
Totals.....	79,000
Previous week.....	82,300
Same week, 1909.....	71,800
Same week, 1908.....	83,800
Year to July 23, 1910.....	2,532,000
Same period, 1909.....	3,070,900

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 23, 1910.....	\$7.00	\$8.57	\$4.00	\$7.10
Last week.....	7.30	8.60	4.03	6.70
Year ago.....	6.30	7.96	5.10	7.50
Two years ago.....	6.35	6.54	4.25	6.30
Three years ago.....	6.20	6.10	5.25	6.75

## CATTLE.

Good to choice heaves.....	\$6.50@8.40
Fair to good heaves.....	5.25@6.50
Common to fair heaves.....	4.75@5.25
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@8.00
Distillery steers.....	7.50@8.25
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.75@5.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	6.00@7.50
Good to choice calves.....	7.50@8.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.50
Stockers.....	3.25@4.75
Fed Texas steers.....	5.00@7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Inferior killers.....	3.75@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95
Good beef heifers.....	5.00@6.00

Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@3.75
Range steers.....	4.50@6.00

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.40@8.70
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	8.50@8.80
Fair to good mixed.....	8.30@8.60
Common to good light mixed.....	8.40@8.65
Fair to fancy light.....	8.50@8.95
Heavy packing sows.....	8.15@8.40
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	8.75@9.00
Heavy hogs.....	4.00@5.00
*Stags.....	8.25@9.00
Light-weight hogs.....	5.00@6.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@5.60
Spring lambs.....	5.75@7.50
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.40
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.75
Range lambs.....	5.75@7.40
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.00@5.15
Range feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.50
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.10
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.25
Native wethers.....	3.25@4.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	\$21.57½	21.60	21.55	21.57½
September.....	21.57½	21.60	21.55	21.57½
January.....	18.15			18.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.65	11.75	11.67½	11.70
September.....	11.75	11.75	11.67½	11.70
October.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.55	11.57½
November.....	11.37½	11.37½	11.27½	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
September.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
October.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
January.....	9.25			9.25

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	25.75	25.85	25.75	25.85
September.....	21.52½	21.90	21.50	21.80
January.....	18.15			18.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.62½	11.75	11.62½	11.75
September.....	11.65	11.80	11.57½	11.75
October.....	11.55	11.65	11.47½	11.62½
November.....	11.25	11.40	11.22½	11.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.85	11.90	11.85	11.90
September.....	11.45	11.57½	11.40	11.57½
October.....	10.90	11.10	10.90	11.10
January.....	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.20

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	25.85	25.87½	25.85	25.85
September.....	21.82½	22.20	21.82½	22.02½
October.....	21.55		21.55	21.55
January.....	18.25			18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.82½	11.87½	11.82½	11.87½
September.....	11.77½	11.87½	11.77½	11.80
October.....	11.70	11.77½	11.65	11.67½
November.....	11.40	11.47½	11.37½	11.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.05	12.22½	12.05	12.22½
September.....	11.55	11.70	11.55	11.60
October.....	11.45	11.22½	11.10	11.15
January.....	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.32½

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85
September.....	22.25	22.30	22.12½	22.17½
January.....	18.30	18.40	18.25	18.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.00	12.00	11.97½	11.97½
September.....	11.65	11.65	11.82½	11.87½
October.....	11.77½	11.82½	11.72½	11.77½
November.....	11.50	11.52½	11.45	11.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.67½	11.72½	11.62½	11.67½
September.....	12.22½	11.25	11.17½	11.17½
January.....	9.40	9.42½	9.35	9.40

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.85
September.....	22.00	22.02	21.87	21.87
October.....	18.35	18.40	18.25	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.77	11.77	11.67	11.67
September.....	11.85	11.85	11.72	11.72
October.....	11.70	11.72	11.60	11.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	12.10	12.10	12.00	12.00
September.....	11.62	11.62	11.52	11.52
October.....	11.12	11.15	11.05	11.05

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	18.20	18.20	18.15	18.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.57½	11.57½	11.55	11.55
September.....	11.65	11.65	11.57½	11.57½
October.....	11.55	11.55	11.45	11.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.80	11.80	11.67½	11.67½
September.....	11.42½	11.45	11.35	11.37½
October.....	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90

†Bld. †Askd.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

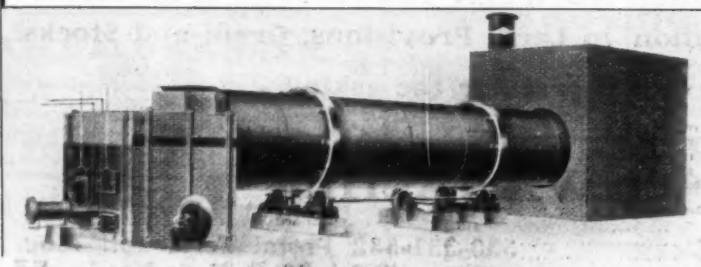
Native Rib Roast.....	10	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	15	@15
Corned Rump, Native.....	15	@15
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rolls Roast.....	14	@14
Lamb.		
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	12	@15
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	25	@25
Mutton.		
Legs.....	12½	@12½
Stew.....	8	@8
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Hind Quarters.....	11	@11
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	15	@15
Pork.		
Pork Loin.....	16	@16
Pork Chops.....	18	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	12	@12
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	12½	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16
Veal.		
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Legs.....	16	@16
Breasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20
Butchers' Offal.		
Suet.....	9	@9
Tallow.....	14	@14
Bones, per cwt.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65

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American Process Co.  
68 William St., New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11 @ 12
Native steers, medium	10 1/2 @ 11
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9 1/2

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer chunks	6 1/2 @ 7
Boneless chunks	@ 7 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 7
Steer Plates	@ 7 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Loin	8 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loin, Heavy	@ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 23
Strip Loin	@ 9 1/2
Shoulder Butts	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 10
Rolls	@ 11 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 12
Trimblings	@ 8
Shank	@ 6
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 16 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 13
Loin Ends, cow	@ 11
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	9 @ 12
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 5
Hearts	8 1/2 @ 7
Tongues	@ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 11
Good Carcass	@ 13 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 16
Medium Racks	@ 11
Good Racks	@ 11 1/2

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 45
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 15
Saddles, Caul	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddle	@ 16
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	9 @ 10
Good Sheep	@ 13
Medium Saddle	@ 11
Good Saddle	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 7
Good Racks	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loin	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loin	@ 13
Leaf Lard	@ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 12
Hocks	8 @ 8 1/2
Trimblings	@ 7 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 8 1/2
Tails	@ 5
Shouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 7
Blade Bones	@ 6
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.	@ 8
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 11
Pork Hearts, each	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 6
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 13 1/2
Hams	@ 16 1/2
Calas	@ 11 1/2
Bellets	@ 20
Shoulders	@ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.	
Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 10
Viennas	@ 11

Frankfurters	@ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 9 1/2
Tongue	@ 13
White Tongue	@ 13
Minced Sausage	@ 12
Prepared Sausage	@ 14 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 14
Special Compressed Ham	@ 14
Berliner Sausage	@ 13
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 22
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 18 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 13
Farm Sausage	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 12
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 13
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 9
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.	
Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 22
Italian Salami	@ 26
Holsteiner	@ 16
Mettwurst, New	@ 1
Farmer	@ 18
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 20

Sausage in Oil.	
Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$2.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.85
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.30
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	31.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ —
Plate Beef	@ —
Prime Mess Beef	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	@ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ —
Rump Butts	@ —
Mess Pork	@ 26.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.00
Family Back Pork	@ 27.00
Bean Pork	@ 20.00

LARD.	
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 14 1/2
Pure lard	@ 13 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 60
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.	
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-cago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 12
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	@ —
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 19
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 18 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 19
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 26 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 21 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 15 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 24
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 25
Boiled Calas	@ 19
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 17 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 65
Beef hungs, per piece	@ 14
Beef wensands	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ —
Hog casings, as packed	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 38
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.75
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.70
Concentrated tankage	2.32 1/2 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@ 2.60 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 23.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. aver, per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	63.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 11.97
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.00
Leaf	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Compound	9 @ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo No. 2	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton	10 @ 10 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.08 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	.63 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	.61 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.60 @ 71
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.65

## TALLOW.

Edible	8 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 8
No. 1 Country	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	7 @ 7 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 6
Yellow	6 @ 6 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.62 @ 63
P. S. Y., soap grade	.60 @ 61
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	\$7 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	.90 @ 95
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.30

## CURING MATERIALS.

Redden saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2

Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 26.

A big drop in quarantine receipts this week puts buyers up against it for light-weight steers, and this class is selling strong to 10c. higher today in both the native and quarantine divisions. Top beef steers today brought \$8, but these are very scarce, and the next sale below the top was at \$7.60, big weight Kansas pasture steers at \$6.25@7.15 this week, lighter steers down to \$4.85, grass cows \$3.25@4.15, bulls \$3.25@4.50, veals 25@50c. lower yesterday, steady today, best at \$8.25. More dry weather talk was heard yesterday than altogether before this season, but it was mostly fear, with nothing abstract behind it, and less talk of this kind is heard today. Some dry weather cattle are included this week, as there always is at this season, but receipts as yet do not bear any of the stamp of a drought.

Packers succeeded in stopping the rise in hog prices yesterday and bought their droves 5@10c. lower, but strength has come to the fore again today, and sales are strong to 5c. higher, with light hogs selling at \$8.70@8.85; medium weights, \$8.50@8.80; heavy weights, \$8.40@8.55; run 11,000 today. Receipts are running ahead of last week, and with the encouragement of the higher prices today, country shippers will likely be active for a few days, or until there is another break. Receipts for July this year will exceed the supply of same month last year at this point by a small margin in actual number of head, and with weights running 10 lbs. per head heavier this year.

Sheep and lambs are selling a shade better this week, after some good gains last week, although the close is weak today; run 6,000 head. Spring lambs brought \$7.65 both yesterday and today, but this price was paid early, and could not be duplicated after the start. Wethers are selling up to \$4.50; ewes, \$4.10; yearlings, \$5.25; feeding wethers, \$3.50@4; breeding ewes at same figures or a little more.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	7,345	8,559	1,106
Fowler .....	3,212	.....	783
S. & S. ....	5,966	7,539	1,852
Swift .....	6,437	6,077	1,983
Cudahy .....	5,244	4,868	749
Morris & Co. ....	4,673	5,604	748
Am. D. B. & P. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....
Ruddy .....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers .....	205	159	37
Total .....	33,082	32,806	7,548

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 26.

The feature of the cattle market for the past two weeks has been the unusually liberal receipts of Western rangers. This has had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the market, and prices have been very irregular. Good to choice, corn-fed beefs have not suffered a great deal, and are not more than 25c. lower than the high time. On the other hand, the short-fed and warmed-up natives

that come in competition with the Western rangers show a decline of 25@40c. The range is from \$4.75@7.75, with the fair to good grades largely at \$6.25@7. Choice range beefs are quoted at \$5.50@6.25; fair to good grades, \$4.75@5.40, and common to fair kinds at \$3.50@4.25.

Under the influence of liberal receipts the hog market has been going down, although the demand keeps up well for the light and butcher grades. Heavy hogs are slow sellers at bottom figures, and the range of prices is wider than it has been for more than a year. Tops brought \$8.75 today, as against \$8.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.15@8.45, as against \$8.20@8.45 a week ago.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy run of sheep the market has firmed up very materially of late. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.50@7.50; yearlings, \$4@5; wethers, \$3.50@4.25, and ewes, \$2.75@3.75.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 27.

Liberal runs of cattle at all Western market this week resulted in a break in prices, and the local market was affected to some extent in line with general conditions. The beef steer trade opened the week generally 15 to 25c. lower than the close of last week; heifers opened on the same basis and cows declined 10 to 15c. With a moderate run of cattle Tuesday prices were generally steady, with some show of strength, particularly on the low-priced grades. A few consignments of good to choice steers sold today at \$7.30@8, but majority of the supply were medium to pretty good beefs at \$6.25@6.90. Heifers topped at \$7.25, but the bulk went at \$4.25@5.50. Good to choice beef cows brought \$5@5.50, and medium to good grades \$3.90@4.75. Bulls sold at \$3.75@5.50, and calves up to \$9.25.

Hog receipts so far this week have been moderate, due to the hot weather. Prices have not fluctuated to any considerable extent. Pigs and lights have been selling up to \$9.35 since the opening day. Heavy hogs have sold slightly irregular, but no decided change in prices is noticeable. Following are quotations on the market today: Mixed and butchers, \$8.70@8.90; good heavy, \$8.65@8.85; rough heavy, \$8@8.50; lights, \$8.95@9.25; bulk, \$8.80@9; pigs, \$8@9.35.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been liberal, and prices in consequence are lower. A decline of 15 to 25c. was registered Monday, followed by a 10 to 15c. lower market Tuesday. Early transactions today were steady, but lambs are closing lower. Best lambs are selling at \$7.35@7.60, and medium to good grades \$6.50@7.25. Mutton sheep are going at \$4@4.25; breeding ewes, \$5@5.25; stockers, \$3.50@4, and bucks at \$3.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 26.

There has been much talk of drought from different sections during the past few weeks, but with the beginning of this week the first real effects of dried up pastures and threatened damage to the corn crops have been apparent on this market. Cattle receipts are largely increased, and are including much stock that has been sent in on account of the drought scare. Ranges are also sending in liberal supplies, and as a result prices have broken quite sharply, 15@25c. not more than covering the break of Monday and today, and this applying to practically all grades of cattle.

In the hog trade the supplies are running somewhat heavier than last week, but there is quite a good demand, and prices are not fluctuating severely. In fact, the break of about 10c. on the opening day of this week was partially regained today, and the market showed an active tone. The best hogs sold at \$8.80, with the bulk running at \$8.50@8.70. Light and medium weights of good quality are favorites with the buyers at present, and will perhaps so continue during the summer season, unless the drought scare should start to liberal selling of pigs and immature hogs.

Sheep are coming freely from the range countries, but the market has worked around into a staple condition of late, and prices are not showing much change. The best lambs are worth about \$7.25, yearlings up to \$4.85, and ewes \$3.50@3.75 for the fat grades.

### NEW YORK LIVES TOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 25, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,339	1,885	33,607	8,317	—
Sixtieth street .....	1,639	23	5,772	475	—
Fortieth street .....	—	—	661	—	8,629
Lehigh Valley .....	3,291	—	700	3,480	—
Central Union .....	3,310	—	745	14,636	—
Weehawken .....	199	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	72	144	48	4,650
Totals .....	11,778	95	9,907	52,309	21,596
Totals last week .....	10,169	94	10,576	60,749	20,027

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Majestic .....	—	—	859
Morris Beef Co., Minnetonka .....	139	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Cedric .....	—	—	592
Swift Beef Co., Majestic .....	200	—	1,180
Swift Beef Co., Cedric .....	—	—	245
Schwartzschild & S., Minnetonka ..	104	—	1,000
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnetonka ..	80	—	—
Total exports .....	583	—	4,356
Total exports last week .....	198	80	4,312

### MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 25, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—	—	—	—
New York .....	583	—	4,356
Boston .....	406	—	—
Philadelphia .....	432	—	—
Montreal .....	2,854	—	—
Exports to—	—	—	—
London .....	2,458	—	3,519
Liverpool .....	1,228	—	837
Glasgow .....	161	—	—
Manchester .....	418	—	—
Totals to all ports .....	4,265	—	4,356
Totals to all ports last week .....	4,286	80	4,312

## M. K. PARKER & CO.

Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products

GET OUR PRICES

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Market dull. Western steam, \$12; city steam, \$11.62½; refined, Continent, \$12.60; South American, \$13.25; Brazil, kegs, \$14.25; compound, 9½@10c.

## Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 29.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 128s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, 65s.; hams, short clear, 73s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 71s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 73s.; 35@40 lbs., 74s.; backs, 65s.; bellies, 71s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 49s. 9d. Rosin, common, 14s. Lard, spot prime Western, 60s. American refined in pails, 59s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 54s.; colored, 54s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 59 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 30s. 4½d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

There was a further decline in the future market on fairly liberal hog receipts in the West and lower live hog prices.

### Tallow.

The market is quiet, but prices are held firmly on small stocks. City quoted at 7c.

### Oleo and Lard Stearine.

There is a fair demand reported and offerings are light. Prices are quoted at 11@12c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

There was a further heavy trading and steady advance in prices. The early session saw general buying orders in the market, and prices were advanced steadily with eager buying on unfavorable crop reports, reported strength of new crop crude and demand for domestic and foreign account.

Market closed excited, strong and active, with new high records and sales. Spot, \$9@10; crude not quoted. Sales, 32,300 bbls. Closing quotations: August, \$8.90@9.05; September, \$8.85@8.89; October, \$7.72@7.73; November, \$7.07@7.08; December, \$6.89@6.91; January, \$6.90@6.92; February, \$6.88@6.91; March, \$6.92@6.93.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 29.—Market slow. 10c. lower; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.35@8.80; light weights, \$8.50@8.85; mixed and butcher's weights, \$8.15@8.70; heavies, \$7.80@8.60; rough heavies, \$7.80@8.10; Yorkers, \$8.75@8.80; pigs, \$8.50@8.90; cattle weak; beefs, \$4.70@8.20; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6.35; Texas steers, \$3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.25; Western, \$4.75@6.60. Sheep market steady; natives, \$2.70@4.50; Western, \$2.60@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.75; lambs, \$4.50@7.50.

Kansas City, July 29.—Hog market slow, \$7.80@8.60.

East Buffalo, July 29.—Hog market opened strong, 2.720 on sale at \$9@9.60.

St. Louis, July 29.—Hog market lower, \$8.50@8.90.

Omaha, July 29.—Hogs, 5@10c. lower, at \$7.85@8.60.

Cleveland, July 29.—Hog market 10c. lower, at \$8.70@9.10.

Indianapolis, July 29.—Hogs lower, at \$8.50@9.

Louisville, July 29.—Hogs lower, at \$8.40@9.10.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 28.—There has been a steady business during the week under review in oleo oil at unchanged prices. But as stocks and production here are light, it looks very much as though higher prices will be ruling next month. A good business has been done the past week with Europe for new crop oils, but with the advance in the market at the end of the week inquiries are falling off.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 28.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 23, 1910:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	39,158
Kansas City	33,082
Omaha	18,341
St. Joseph	11,141
Cudahy	442
Sioux City	3,508
South St. Paul	6,313
Indianapolis	4,082
New York and Jersey City	11,195
Fort Worth	11,354
Philadelphia	3,061
Pittsburg	13,381

### HOGS.

Chicago	72,716
Kansas City	38,261
Omaha	37,171
St. Joseph	28,154
Cudahy	3,922
Sioux City	18,133
Ottumwa	10,830
Cedar Rapids	5,791
South St. Paul	10,866
Indianapolis	20,802
New York and Jersey City	52,229
Fort Worth	3,162
Philadelphia	2,687
Pittsburg	31,019

### SHEEP.

Chicago	75,738
Kansas City	7,548
Omaha	14,899
St. Joseph	7,642
Cudahy	244
Sioux City	556

South St. Paul	2,395
Indianapolis	1,324
New York and Jersey City	21,586
Fort Worth	1,707
Philadelphia	4,500
Pittsburg	23,123

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	7,942	3,000
Kansas City	300	1,731	2,200
Omaha	25	7,000	1,200
St. Louis	600	6,052	1,000
St. Joseph	600	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	100	5,800	
St. Paul	400	800	200
Fort Worth	100	600	400
Milwaukee		1,863	
Peoria		300	
Indianapolis	350	4,000	
Cincinnati	238	2,626	2,446
Pittsburg		3,000	
Cleveland	50	1,000	200
E. Buffalo	225	2,000	400
New York	1,270	1,744	4,029

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1910.

Chicago	28,000	34,094	30,000
Kansas City	20,000	5,255	6,000
Omaha	8,500	5,000	18,000
St. Louis	7,000	2,151	6,000
St. Joseph	2,000	2,500	3,000
Sioux City	3,500	3,500	
St. Paul	4,700	2,300	1,300
Fort Worth	1,600	1,000	400
Milwaukee		1,344	
Peoria		900	
Indianapolis	600	1,500	
Cincinnati	1,963	1,904	2,186
Pittsburg	3,200	6,000	3,500
Cleveland	500	2,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	4,400	8,800	3,000
New York	3,830	6,858	9,271

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1910.

Chicago	6,000	15,007	25,000
Kansas City	14,000	11,062	6,000
Omaha	4,300	9,100	12,500
St. Louis	4,200	6,623	9,000
St. Joseph	3,500	7,500	3,500
Sioux City	900	3,000	
St. Paul	1,500	2,000	1,200
Fort Worth	2,500	500	
Milwaukee		1,961	
Peoria		700	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	337	2,186	6,017
Pittsburg	20	2,000	300
E. Buffalo	400	2,100	400
New York	662	2,465	5,960

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910.

Chicago	22,000	26,147	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	11,105	5,000
Omaha	4,500	8,000	8,500
St. Louis	5,500	11,165	4,500
St. Joseph	2,200	5,000	1,200
Sioux City	500	2,800	
St. Paul	800	1,200	800
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	
Milwaukee		3,742	
Peoria		700	
Indianapolis	2,000	5,000	
Cincinnati	921	2,579	5,027
Pittsburg		2,500	800
Cleveland	100	1,500	400
E. Buffalo	300	1,600	400
New York	1,081	2,793	6,786

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910.

Chicago	5,500	16,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	2,500	7,400	3,500
St. Louis	6,800	8,381	3,000
St. Joseph	2,600	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	300	3,400	
St. Paul	700	1,200	1,700
Fort Worth	2,000	500	
Milwaukee		2,773	
Peoria		600	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati	462	2,662	3,349
Pittsburg		3,000	
E. Buffalo	300	3,600	1,200
New York	1,724	1,193	5,634

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1910.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	5,000	4,000
Omaha	700	7,700	3,000
St. Louis	2,700	9,411	2,000
St. Joseph	1,000	5,200	1,500
Sioux City	500	4,500	
Fort Worth	1,200	400	250
St. Paul	700	1,200	500
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cleveland		2,000	

## OPENING FOR A SALESMAN.

Do you know anything about packinghouse and lard machinery, and can you sell it and put it up? If so, there is an opening for you that is a dandy! Look for it on the "Wanted and For Sale" page of The National Provisioner. That is where the goods things in this line are to be found.

## Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

## Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., St. Louis

# Retail Section

## HORSE VS. AUTO DELIVERY.

The delivery proposition is one that "stumps" many a retail butcher. The demands of customers nowadays for frequent and quick delivery service entail expense which cuts a big figure in the meat man's expense account, and which is but one of numerous causes responsible for that biggest of modern lugaboos, the "high cost of living."

Delivery by horse-drawn wagon is the generally adopted method, of course, except in neighborhoods of restricted character where the butcher's boy can deliver on foot. Of late the development of the horseless vehicle to suit merchants and others of small means has caused many experiments with automobile delivery. The average dealer will "shy" at the thought of the expense of buying an automobile for delivery purposes, but it might be worth looking into and figuring out.

The question of automobile delivery is one of the live topics of the trade, and there is a constant demand for practical information as to what it costs to maintain a car and how the general expense of the proposition compares with that of maintaining an ordinary delivery wagon.

This sort of information isn't easy to get. Many merchants who use automobile delivery do not keep as careful records as they should, and those that do are not always willing to give it out. The Grocery World and General Merchant has obtained some information on the subject. It says that Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, retail dealers of Allegheny, Pa., have a motor delivery car, and have kept careful account of the expenses of operating it for six months past. From October 16 to April 26 it had been driven 5,317 miles. For four months it was used to deliver goods in McKeesport. On the way to the city are many steep hills, so the car is required to render good service.

The repairs during the six months on this car were as follows: 1 center drive chain, \$11.70; 2 side drive chains, \$19.80; 2 small sprockets, \$9; soldering radiator, \$2.10; replacing broken wires on four tires, \$14; total for six months, \$56.60.

During March the following was the cost of operating this car, which covered 1,146 miles in that month: Driver, \$15 a week, \$60; boy at \$6 per week, \$24; 190 gallons gasoline at 14½ cents, \$27.69; 15 gallons motor oil at 43 cents, \$6.45; 2½ gallons trans. oil at 35 cents, \$86c.; total cost for month, \$119.

This wagon does the work, it is stated, formerly performed by two one-horse wagons, two drivers and two assistants, the monthly cost of which was as follows: 2 drivers at \$13 a week, \$104; 2 boys at \$4 a week, \$32; 2 horses, keep, etc., at \$17.50, \$35; total cost for month, \$171.

The cost of repairs during the six months should be spread over the six months and added to the cost of the machine above, but even then the machine shows a saving over

the former equipment of \$42.57 a month. The delivery wagon leaves the store generally at 8:30 and gets back at 4 in the afternoon. It is working steadily during that period. The car was out of commission only three days out of the six months.

A great many merchants could not maintain as expensive equipment as this; in other words, they would use only a driver and not a driver and boy. The expense would therefore be less, but the percentage of saving just as great.

A certain retail dealer in Council Bluffs, Iowa, is just about buying his third car. The first was bought March 1, 1909, and the second June 1, 1909. In a letter on the subject he says:

"Both of these wagons have been in use constantly every day since I purchased them. My first wagon has covered in all 24,000 miles and makes a daily trip north and east of Council Bluffs when the roads are reasonably good, of not less than eighty miles a day, and during the extreme bad roads of the last winter this same wagon has made a trip of not less than thirty-five miles a day, gathering cream. This cream route is over hills which are pretty severe during the best of weather.

"I am quite an extensive user of ice, put up large quantities every winter, and have been using horses for the purpose of handling the block and tackle on the ice work at my warehouse. I discontinued the use of horses, and instead have used one of my wagons about twenty days this winter pulling up ice into my warehouse. The wagon accomplished about twice the work I formerly was able to do.

"Both of these wagons have been put to severe tests in the way of hard trips, hard usage and the amount of the load carried. At different times I have carried in excess of 1,500 pounds (on the 800-pound wagon) without apparently any bad effect.

"Recently I have been using naphtha instead of gasoline for fuel, and find quite a saving in the cost, as my naphtha costs me not to exceed 7 cents a gallon. The actual cost of operating these wagons is very light and not to be compared with the expense of maintaining horses, wagons and drivers."

A test recently made was of a ton and a half delivery truck in Cleveland, Ohio. A truck of this sort would of course only be used by large concerns. The wagon used for this test covered 34.7 miles in one day, making 61 stops in actual running time of 4 hours and 10 minutes, and time stopped 5 hours and 26 minutes. The average running time was 9 miles an hour and during the day it consumed 4½ gallons of gasoline and one gallon of lubricating oil.

The following was the cost: 4½ gallons gasoline at 11 cents, 50 cents; 1 gallon oil at 40 cents; cost of fuel for day, 90 cents; day's wages for driver, \$3; day's depreciation on car, 50 cents; day's up-keep on car, 75 cents; total cost day's operation, \$5.15. This wagon did the work of at least two 2-horse teams.

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Nass-Sanderson Company has been incorporated at Evansville, Ind., with a capital of \$20,000, and succeeds to the meat business of W. C. Sanderson.

J. M. McWilliams has opened a meat market at Lafayette, Ind.

Chas. W. Hubbard has purchased the meat business of J. T. Camp at Michigan City, Ind.

W. C. Manning has disposed of his meat business at Auburn, Mich., to John Hartley.

Thomas Sheeley has opened a new grocery store and meat market at Highland Park, Mich.

Urgel Lavigne is about to open a meat market with his son, Theodore, in charge, at Ishpeming, Mich.

Mitchen Bros. & Co., Inc., have succeeded to the business of the Spokane Meat and Poultry Company at Spokane, Wash.

Royal Haskell has opened a meat market at Sixty-fifth avenue and Latona street, Seattle, Wash.

O. L. Pierson has purchased the fixtures of the Howland butcher shop at Hill City, Kas.

Frank Rohles has succeeded to the meat business of Rohles & Goodno at Bronson, Kas.

The Matthews Grocery Company has opened a meat market in its store at Norton, Kas.

Stacey Clem has purchased the meat market of E. C. Thompson at McLouth, Kas.

Albert Mulligan has sold his butcher shop at Delia, Kas., to John and Dan Lawler.

J. L. Scott & Son have purchased the meat market of J. T. Helton at Ripley, Okla.

Frank Leigh has engaged in the meat business at Everest, Kas.

Harry Holmgren has opened a grocery at Sylvia, Kas., and contemplates adding meats.

Hull & Hammitt are about to open a new butcher shop at Canton, S. D.

W. Duesler has succeeded to the meat business of Duesler & Carson at Wolsey, S. D.

W. I. Howes has purchased the meat business of Thoreson & Anderson at Minneapolis, Minn.

E. E. Decker & Son have sustained a fire loss in their butcher shop at Oakland, Cal.

The Ostrander meat market at Hunter, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of W. E. Gustin at Plainfield, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The Adolph Market Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. Stauderaus, William Malone and G. S. Foster.

J. Boyd has sold his meat market at New Hartford, Ia., to F. E. Town.

C. Stratman's meat market at Terrel, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Fox & Moosnick Kosher Meat Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$800 by I. M. Fox, J. Fox and P. Moosnick.

The annual picnic of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Retail Meat Market Men's Association will be held Aug. 10 at Pabst Park.

Petition in bankruptcy was filed in district court recently by Jesse R. Randall, a Dayton, O., meat dealer. His assets are \$403 and liabilities \$791.10.

Charles F. Fisher, a well-known meat dealer at New Rochelle, N. Y., died suddenly at his home recently.

August Brehmer, a pioneer butcher of Milwaukee, Wis., died last week.



**BUTCHERS SUE CITY FOR DAMAGES.**

Retail butchers of Montreal, Canada, who had meat seized and destroyed as unfit by city inspectors have sued the city for the value of the destroyed meat. Upon trial in court the butchers were discharged, the meat not being decided unfit, and now the dealers want damages from the city for having unlawfully destroyed their property.

**TEST RIGHT TO DESTROY MEAT.**

A Binghamton (N. Y.) retail butcher has brought suit against a local meat inspector of that city for \$15, as the value of a quantity of meat which the inspector destroyed. The inspector declared the meat was bad, and poured kerosene over it at once. The courts will now be asked to decide how far an official can go in destroying other men's property in such summary fashion.

**MEAT INSPECTION IN CALIFORNIA.**

The California State Board of Health has adopted a resolution urging city and county legislative bodies to pass laws requiring stringent inspection and sanitation in slaughter houses of the State. The resolution of the board is as follows:

Resolved, by the State Board of Health of the State of California, That this board recognize the imperative demand for a thorough ante-mortem and post-mortem examination of animals killed for use as food and for improved sanitary conditions in slaughter houses and meat markets.

That the legislative bodies in the several cities and counties of the State be most urgently asked to provide for and maintain an inspection of such food products in substantially the manner and as nearly as possible to the same degree that such inspection is carried on by the federal government;

That the attention of all local officials be directed to the provisions of the State pure food act of March 11, 1907, forbidding the sale of meat from a diseased animal, and to the food sanitation act of March 6, 1909, and that such officials be urged rigidly to enforce these provisions of the law.

The board wants adequate city ordinances and county provisions which will give the board power to invoke the aid of city and county officials in the crusade. Instead of a State law and State inspection service the board believes local legislation would be more effective.

**SOME LIGHT ON CHINESE PORK.**

The following squiblet is from The People (May 8) a weekly newspaper published in London, England: "Chinese Pork.—Yesterday's mail from Hong Kong brought me a letter from a government official there, which sheds an interesting light on the Chinese pork which, under our beneficent 'dumping' system, we are importing freely from the Celestial Empire. He writes:

"Only yesterday I saw a young boy, dying with smallpox, thrown in a field beside the road. I tried to get someone to take it away, but got the answer that it was nothing to do with a 'foreign devil.' I had occasion to walk by the same place a few hours later and found the body torn to pieces, with pigs devouring it."

"My correspondent adds: 'If this is not enough for Mr. Burns, of Battersea, and all your Free Traders who are encouraging this sort of trade, I don't know what is.' To which comment I have nothing to add."

**CUT OUT THE EXCUSES.**

Excuses are a poor oil for business machinery. The main thing in business is to succeed, and not make excuses for business failure. The man who starts out with the determination to never offer excuses for failure, either to himself or others, is mighty apt to not fail. When he finds there is a reason for a lack of success he does not grasp it and hold it out as an excuse, he at once begins the work of removing that reason. He must so plan his work that this reason for failure will not apply to his methods, so the reason merely acts as a stimulant to spur him on, causing him to eliminate bad methods and adopt better ones, until he is finally able to overcome all difficulties and show a complete success.

The man who is willing to acknowledge defeat, and can figure out a long line of excuses for it, needs to cultivate backbone in large quantities. Instead of figuring excuses for defeat he should be busy overcoming obstacles so that defeat will eventually be impossible. Every excuse that comes to his mind should be classed as nothing more than an obstacle, and his plans at once be enlarged to overcome it.

**A DEGREE FOR THE MEAT MAN.**

Richard Webber, Jr., of the big meat firm of Harlem, Tremont and Mt. Vernon, lives in New Rochelle. A friend and nearby neighbor is Dr. Samuel B. Prey. Mr. Webber and the doctor struck Atlantic City at the same time a short while ago, and by chance went to the same hotel. The doctor registered first and mechanically added the letetrs "M. D." to his name, as he had done on hundreds of prescriptions. Webber followed, and the doctor, casually glancing at the book was puzzled to read: "Richard Webber, Jr., M. D."

"Why!" exclaimed the doctor "you're no M. D.!"

"Sure!"

"How do you make that out?"

"M. D.—Meat Dealer," answered Webber.

**PROPOSALS.**

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., August 9, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2715: Parlor furniture.—Sch. 2742: Provisions.—Sch. 2744: Multipoint autostarters.—Sch. 2745: Portland cement, blueprinting supplies.—Sch. 2749: Penholders, erasers.—Sch. 2751: Lye, sodium carbonate, lubricating graphite grease, paints.—Sch. 2753: Steel.—Sch. 2755: Chairs, canvas, spun cotton.—Sch. 2756: Portland cement, tracing cloth.—Sch. 2757: Steam pipe.—Sch. 2759: Buckets, aluminum, antenna switches. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 7-25-10.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 25, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before September 30, 1910, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., August 5, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 5, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., July 15, 1910. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering 231,674 No. 3 cans of tomatoes will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Aug. 15, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Aug. 15, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

**NO SPRINGS**

**70,000 Now In Use**

JAMES BELL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, USES 73 TOLEDO SCALES, AND SAYS:

"Until we saw the Toledo Computing Scale we were under the impression that we were using the best scale on the market, but after thoroughly testing the Toledo we discarded all others and are now using in the neighborhood of Ten Thousand Dollars' worth, having all our meat markets equipped with them."

Scales of all makes taken in exchange rebuilt and for sale cheap.

Send for Catalogue, Free

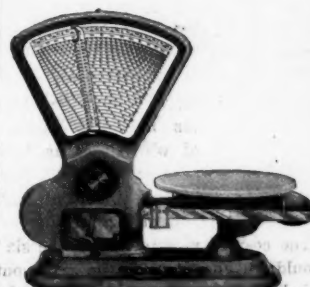
**TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.**  
Makers of Honest Scales. TOLEDO, OHIO  
Offices in All Large Cities :: Look in Telephone Directory

**AFTER 9 YEARS' TEST AND ITS ADOPTION BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST MERCHANTS**

**THE TOLEDO SCALE**  
**IS NOW THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD**

1. It is Automatic.
2. It contains No Springs.
3. Is always reliable—not affected by Temperature.
4. Guarantees Honest Weight.
5. Pleases Customers and Brings Trade.
6. Saves Money, Time and Labor.
7. Is Most Beautiful and Attractive.

**105 Styles and Sizes for all kinds of Stores**  
**PRICES \$37.50 UP**



**NO SPRINGS**

# New York Section

The employees of Strauss & Adler will have their annual outing at Donnelly's College Point place next Saturday, Aug. 6.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 23, averaged 10.01 cents per pound.

Samuel Adler, manager of the New York Veal and Mutton Company's Wallabout house, has gone to the Catskills for his vacation.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, sailed last week with his family from New York on the Lusitania for a summer's vacation abroad.

J. R. Phillips, manager of the S. & S. small stock department at Chicago, sailed on the steamship Campania this week for a short visit to European points.

Charles Ehler, a Wallabout wholesaler, went to Chicago last week in response to a subpoena to testify before the federal grand jury in the meat investigation.

Charles F. Fischer, a well-known provision dealer, died suddenly Monday at his home in New Rochelle from apoplexy. He was fifty-five years old and was born in New York City.

Vice-president G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, and J. A. Howard, of the same company, both of whom make Chicago their headquarters, were in the city this week for a few days.

The steel framework of the new S. & S. Company cold storage plant and office building at First avenue and 46th street is up to the third story, and work is progressing rapidly and favorably.

A large automobile delivery truck of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, at Eleventh avenue and 36th street, and in charge of Leo Wagner, was going down the steep grade in Broadway, near 124th street, Monday morning, when the steering gear became unmanageable, and the truck crashed into a tree. Two passers-by were injured.

Yonkers Local, Brotherhood of Butchers' Workmen, will have its annual outing at Fischer's Saw Mill River Grove Monday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the locals will parade through the principal business streets of Yonkers. The committee comprises James F. Kelly, chairman; Henry Hagesmeier, recording secretary; Robert Elwood, financial secretary; Adolph Siemore, treasurer, and John Hudak.

The daily press has been agitated this week over a supposed strike of kosher butchers against East Side slaughterers. The statement has been made that slaughterers refused to sell meat to members of a certain association of retailers unless they raised

their retail prices. The whole story proved upon investigation to be without foundation. The slaughterers are in no way involved, the trouble being a factional fuss between rival associations of kosher retailers, one of which has been trying to boycott the other, and has endeavored to drag the slaughterers into the fight. The latter have refused to have anything to do with it, and have pursued the policy of selling to any reputable purchaser who appeared, regardless of his association affiliations.

## CONFERENCE WITH SCALE MAKERS.

The New York City Commissioner of Weights and Measures had a conference on Monday with about fifty representatives of scale makers concerning certain reforms in weighing and scale inspection which this official has in mind. It was stated that every scale man present was asked if he would enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Weights and Measures to turn out scales bearing the name and address of the maker. All agreed to do so except one man, who said that he had no authority to speak for his house.

It was said the scale makers agreed to do away with the additional hook on butchers' scales, the open adjustment screw by which scales are manipulated, and to try to bend the pointers on spring scales closer to the dials. Other technical matters were discussed.

It was decided to hold a series of meetings on the scale question. On Aug. 1 the subject of spring scales will be discussed. On Aug. 3 platform and counterbalance scales will be taken up, and on Aug. 5 scientific and analytical scales, such as are used for drugs, diamonds, gold and assays, will be the subjects of investigation. The new city ordinance provides that no scale can be sold or given away until the Commissioner or his representative tests, marks and seals it.

## AN AMBIGUOUS WEIGHT ORDINANCE.

The recently enacted ordinance governing weights and measures in New York City, on which the new Commissioner of Weights and Measures is basing his sweeping plans of weight and measure reform, particularly among retailers, is meeting with somewhat general criticism. The latest is that aroused by the statement of this official that he intended to compel the sale of eggs by weight instead of by count. This proposed revolution in the egg trade was hailed as a "good story" by the daily newspapers, and "played up" as such. Concerning its practical features the New York Produce Review says:

"It is the general opinion of wholesale egg dealers that the sale of eggs by weight in the wholesale market is impractical, and it is not believed that the Commissioner will attempt to enforce such sale, when he learns the existing conditions. His authority to do so under the section of the ordinance quoted is not at all clear. The wording of the ordinance is so ambiguous that it seems strange

that Mayor Gaynor should have put it into effect.

"Literally it provides that all articles of merchandise (except vegetables sold by the head or bunch) sold in New York City shall be weighed or measured on duly tested scales or measures, but it does not specifically provide that they must be sold by weight, except in the case of ice. The provision that 'poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight' leads to the inference that it was intended that other articles should be sold by weight; yet it is a simple absurdity that 'all commodities and articles of merchandise' (which would include hardware, fishing tackle, and hundreds of other articles that cannot be sold by weight or measure) should be unsalable unless 'weighed or measured,' and it is, of course, inconceivable that our astute law-makers should have intended to compel the sale of all merchandise by weight.

"The ordinance is a striking example of careless law making, born of a desire to effect reform but conceived in ignorance or gross blindness to trade conditions which should be known to every school boy."

The ordinance as revised is summarized as follows:

Sections 380 to 382 provide for the establishment of a Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures in charge of a commissioner, and the appointment of certain deputies and inspectors.

Sections 383 and 384 compel the testing and sealing by the commissioner of all weights, measures and scales used in weighing or measuring any article for purchase or sale, and prohibit the use of any weight, measure or scale not so tested and sealed.

Section 384-a prohibits the sale or gift of any untested weight, measure or scale.

Section 384-b provides a penalty of one hundred dollars for altering any weight, measure or scale after the same has been tested.

Section 388 reads as follows: "No person shall sell or offer for sale any commodity or article of merchandise in any market or in the public streets or in any other place in the City of New York, at or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure or weight thereof; and all ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry, butter and butter in prints, provisions, and all other commodities and articles of merchandise (except vegetables sold by the head or bunch) sold in the streets or elsewhere in the City of New York, shall be weighed or measured by scales, measures, or balances, or in measures duly tested, sealed and marked by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures or an Inspector of Weights and Measures of the said city; provided that poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight, but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire, and request poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore provided. No person shall violate any of the provisions of this section under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense."

Section 388-a provides a penalty of one hundred dollars for any person who defrauds another by using a false weight, measure or scale.

Section 388-b provides that no person may sell ice in any manner other than by weight, taken immediately before delivery.

Section 389 provides for the confiscation and destruction of any weight, measure or scale found to be incorrect or in condition unfit for use.

